The Pittsburgh Gazette.

ESTABLISHED JULY 29, 1786.---VOL. 91.---NO. 27. WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 30, 1876. EIGHT DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

DAILY GAZETTE.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

—Victor Hugo publishes a protest against the Turkish Barvanties.

—Evangelist Moody is preaching to overflowing audiences at Springfield, Mass.

—California has more than a hundred millionaires, one half of whom live in San Francisco.

—Lord Ribblesdale, a step son to Earl Russell, committed suicide in Switzerland the other day.

—The drawing of the Kentucky Cash Distribution Company has been postponed to November 30th.

—Troy trots out the most daring man on record. He has just run away with two married women at once.

—The Blackfeet Indians have responded to their American brethren, "Oh! Siouxauna, don't you cry for me."

—The Centennial management have agreed upon two more 25 cent Saturdays, the 2nd and 9th of September.

—General N. P. Banks believes that if the Republican party can triumph there will be no more troubles in the South.

—Edith May, the survivor of the Mohawk disaster, is spoken of as "the most observed and handsomest lady" at White Sulphur Springs.

—"How to Make Boys Smart" was the title of a recent admirable essay of a Maine schoolmaster. It was delivered with the flat side of a shingle.

—Now is the time that the gorgeous hotel clerk begins to look blue, as he musingly overhauls his last winter's wardrobe, and mentally wonders where the next is coming from.

—There are handkerchiefs at the Centennial worth $1,500, and one can't look at them five minutes without feeling like wiping his nose on his coat tail.—*Detroit Free Press.*

—The Centennial Fish Commissioners propose to conclude their labors with a dinner, the menu of which will embrace every variety of fish found on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts.

—It has been ascertained that not a man of the gang of Molly Maguires in Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania, is a Republican, but nearly every man killed by them was a Republican.—*New York Mail.*

—The New York *Evening Post* has no hesitation in saying that Secretary Chandler should remain in the Secretary of the Interior, an office which he had filled with considerable credit to himself.

—Mrs. Spurgeon, the wife of the eminent Londoncleryman, has raised a "Book Fund" to help poor ministers whose libraries are scantily supplied. At present it amounts to one thousand pounds.

—Eben H. Little, a wealthy Boston merchant, aged eighty-two, was married the other day to Miss Jerusha Palmer, a wealthy Boston spinster of eighty-four. Mr. Little had already celebrated one golden wedding.

—Of course there can be no defense for the young man just arrested for sending a scurrilous postal card if he is really guilty. But the fact that it was addressed to his mother-in-law may perhaps be urged as an extenuation.

—This country can scarcely join in any protest against Turkish atrocities as long as the bloodthirsty warden of Auburn Prison prevents Stokes from letting his beard grow "in preparation for his appearance in fashionable society."—*Graphic.*

—Burlington *Hawkeye*: This is the season of the year to look for shooting stars at night and watch the fate of the man on the watermelon rind strewn sidewalk by day. An1 when the score is counted the rinds will be ahead of the meteors, nearly five to one.

—Liszt has probably more good nature than he is given credit for. He lately played a composition by an American musician named O. B. Boise, and the latter somewhat confusingly says "he played it in a way to make one's hair defy hairoil."

—They are from 4,000 to 5,000 miles of oil pipe lines in the oil region, lying mostly in Butler, Armstrong, Clarion, Venango, Crawford and Warren counties. The cost of pipe, pumps, tanks, etc., will exceed $5,000,000, and has been a good investment to all the companies.

—The Emperor of Austria recently saved the life of a child which had fallen over a precipice near Ischl, but fortunately had the dress caught in the foot of a tree and remained suspended in mid-air. With much difficulty and some danger the Emperor clamored up the cliff, rescued the baby and returned it to its mother, whom he reprimanded severely for allowing it to play in so perilous a place.

—The death of M. Olliver, the famous French duellist, in a recent passage-at-arms with a novice, M. Feuilherade, resulted in the discovery that M. Olivier was not the brave man he pretended to be. He forced the combat on his opponent, and was run through the chest on the third rally. After death it was discovered that he wore a cuirass, and, so far from going out in a blaze of glory, his memory is heaped with obloquy.

—The other day a man took home a book containing several anecdotes showing the power of imagination, and after reading them to his wife, he tenderly said: "Now, Angelina, you may imagine that you hear me kissing Madalina in the other room, and you see how wicked it would be to accuse me of such a thing." "Julius John," she replied, in a smooth voice. "If I ever imagine such a thing, you'll need a doctor within fifteen minutes, and I'll send for him, no matter what that took says."

—"The mills of the gods grind slowly," it is true, but they are grinding "exceeding small" in Schuylkill county, and when they stop there will not be much left of the Molly Maguires. New grist has been found in the ashes of the murders of Morgan Powell, the first known victim of the order. "Yellow Jack" Donahoe and Alexander Campbell are now in jail, and the evidence against them is said to be conclusive. This dark stain against the fair fame of the State is fast being wiped out.

—Some of the hotels have bills of fare with the fly-leaf covered with cards of various business houses. An Oregon man recently took a seat behind one of them, when a waiter appeared with "What will you have, sir?" To the utter confusion of the waiter, he leisurely remarked, "You may fetch me a new set of teeth, in gutta percha; an improved sewing machine, with patent lock-stitch; a box of Brandreth's pills, and a pair of number seven calf skin boots." In a moment the waiter replied we do not furnish those articles," "Then what have you got them on the bill of fare for?" retorted the customer.

—By the will of Henry Raine, a London brewer, a fund was sometime since established to provide for the marriage of the poor maids. Before his death he established an asylum where forty young girls are trained for domestic service. On arriving at the age of twenty-one, any girl who has been educated in the asylum and can show that she has behaved well, may become a candidate for a marriage portion of $500, for which six girls are allowed to draw twice each year—the 1st of May and 5th of November. The portion drawn in May is given after a wedding, on the 1st of November, and the November portion is given in like manner on May 5th.

—A correspondent of the Chicago [illegible] Mr. Joaquin Miller's conversation is full of fiery grace," and repeats a specimen of it. "Conway" said he, "what a fellow he is for a story. He told that story of my going [illegible] and in a red shirt and my [illegible] ed into my boots. You've all dare say. There wasn't the foundation for it. I never had any costume with me in England. I had that kind of thing at the mines. I [illegible] with Conway at a dinner party one day, and I asked him where he got such a story. He said that he picked it up somewhere, but if I would like to have him he'd retract it. 'Oh, no,' I told him, 'it wasn't worth while, but I hated to have people disappointed. As long as they expected to see me in that style I was sorry to disappoint them.'"

—The Rev. Phillips Brooks, of Boston, if we may credit the local journals, is waging unequal war with a photographer. It appears that he is as averse as St. Simon's taken, and that a subtile photographer learning this fact, lay in wait for him, got a good "negative," and advertised his work. All the young ladies of the Hub, of course, swarmed to the photographer's shop, which, coming to the ears of the Rev. Mr. Brooks, so exasperated him that he went straightway to the same place, bought up all the photographs of himself then on hand and destroyed them. The next day a new supply appeared, which again he bought up, and so the fray goes on, to the infinite joy of the artist. Of such a contest there can be but one end, no matter how large the salary may be of Boston's favorite divine, unless he will adopt our advice and change his countenance. If he wears his whiskers now let him shave; if he shaves let him grow his whiskers.

FIRST EDITION.

THE GREAT COAL SALE.

An Exciting Day Among Speculators.

A Large Amount of Black Diamonds Sold—The Bidding Very Spirited—A Fall of from One to Two Dollars Per Ton—The Operators in the Mining Regions Despondent.

NEW YORK, August 29.—The great coal sale took place to-day at noon at Hanover Square, which was completely blocked with operators. Buyers from all parts of the country were present. Intense excitement reigned in the neighborhood, and wagon trucks and windows were filled with spectators, while actual buyers were congregated in a dense mass around the auctioneer's stand. The latter read the conditions of the sale, and announced that it was perfectly *bona fide*, and that a reservation was to be put on goods offered for sale. He said there were four companies represented in the sale, but they were not combined in any way, and no effort would be put forth by them to keep the market up. Buyers could bid, and rest assured that their own judgment was all they had to contend with. The four companies selling coal were the Delaware & Hudson Canal Company, Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Company, Philadelphia & Reading Railroad Company, and Pennsylvania Coal Company. The Delaware, Lackawanna & Western first offered 110,000 tons of coal. Five thousand tons of steamer coal was put up, and 1,000 tons of it sold for $3 per ton. The price fell to $2.85, and then to $2.75, at which the balance was bought. Forty thousand tons was then put up, and the first price offered was $2.50, at which over 15,000 tons were sold. The remainder sold for $3.20 to speculators, who bought at the rate of 5,000 tons bid. Twenty-five thousand tons of egg brought $3.25 and $3.12½.

There was a decided manifestation on the part of buyers to wait until some one made a purchase, and then beat down prices. Purchasers were evidently uncertain of how far the market might break, and many held back, expecting that they would get good bargains. In many cases they were successful, as prices fluctuated during the sale, and then recovered to beyond the starting point as the supply became exhausted. Forty thousand tons of stove started at $3.00, at which 10,000 tons went off. It then advanced at a jump to $3.90, and was rapidly disposed of. This finished the Delaware & Hudson Canal Company's stock.

The next offering was 110,000 tons Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, known as "Scranton coal." Ten thousand tons steamer sold at $2.85 down to $2.70. Thirty thousand tons grate went at $2.88 to $2.65. Fifteen thousand tons egg began at $2.80, went down to $2.75, and then went up to $2.80. Forty thousand tons stove started at $3.65, rapidly declined to $3.55, and then recovered to $3.62½. Fifteen thousand tons chestnut went off at $2.70 to $2.75.

Of 200,000 tons of the Philadelphia & Reading Coal and Iron Company, 75,000 tons only were deliverable at Williamsburg by barge or boat—the remainder, 125,000 tons, P. O. B. at Port Richmond. Seventy-five thousand tons fuel were put up, and 5,000 tons egg went at $2.67½, and 25,000 tons of the same at $2.60, advanced to $2.62½, and then declined to $2.50, at which price the balance was bought up. Thirty-five thousand tons stove commenced at $3.20, went to $3.22½, and advanced to $3.25. Ten thousand tons chestnut sold for $2.20. Ten thousand tons Susquehanna, deliverable at Port Richmond, sold at $2.25 to $2.00. Ten thousand tons broken started at $2.45, jumped to $2.70 and then to $2.85, one lucky speculator buying 5,000 tons at $2.80. Thirty-five thousand tons egg, on the same conditions, were next offered, and 1,000 tons went at $2.30. The price fell to $2.25, and finally to $2.07½, at which figure the lot was closed out. Fifty-five thousand tons stove commenced at $2.87½, and fell to $2.32½, at which price the remainder, 5,000 tons, was bought up. Fifteen thousand tons chestnut, all of the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad Company lot, sold at from $2.30 to $1.75, at which the balance was bought up.

The next lot consisted of 80,000 tons Pennsylvania Coal Company. Twenty tons of grate sold at $2.67½ and $2.70, 5,000 tons steamer at $2.72½, 7,000 tons egg at $2.85, and closed at $2.90. Twenty-five thousand tons stove were put up, and 5,000 bought at $3.80. The price fell quickly to $3.60, and the remainder was disposed of at that price.

At the last sale of the day, 8,000 tons of chestnut, the bidding became brisk and buyers anxious. The first sale was at $3.42½, and the price quickly ran up to $3.50, $3.60, and $3.70. The balance was disposed of at $3. This concluded the sale. Prices tumbled from one to two dollars per ton on all grades. It is said other gigantic coal sales will follow.

POTTSVILLE, PA., August 29.—The prices realized by the auction sale of coal in New York were anxiously looked for by all engaged in the coal trade, and much surprise and alarm was shown as the prices were bulletined, the general expectation being that the sale would be adjourned if $3.50 per ton as the lowest figure could not be obtained. The coal operators say the prices brought will compel them all to suspend operations, unless tolls and labor can be reduced to a much lower figure than at present, with the chances that even of great reductions, as the miners will hardly submit to lower prices than now. The prevailing situation has a gloomy outlook for the fall and winter trade.

BOUNCING THE BUTCHERS.

The Miners in the Wyoming Valley Down on High Prices for Meat.

WILKESBARRE, August 29, 1876.—Great excitement is reigning throughout the Wyoming mining district in consequence of a general uprising of the working classes against the butchers. To-day a very large meeting of miners and other workingmen was held at Parish Grove, in this city, to talk over plans for organizing a general combination, the design of which is to force down the prices of meat. The meeting was quiet and orderly and conducted throughout with a significant wisdom, and resolutions were adopted calling for a grand mass meeting at the same place on Thursday, at which the matter will be thoroughly discussed. Similar meetings were held in Pittston last week, and the butchers of that place are in a quandary as to what they shall do. At the last gathering over 3,000 men were assembled, and a resolution was adopted that they would buy no meat of the butchers unless a reduction of two cents [illegible] is made. The butchers protest, and mean business. [illegible] likely to excite the workie valley, as it appears [illegible] the prices of meat are high. The butchers in the [illegible] are combining to resist the de[illegible] of the strikers. They say they will not be forced to drop their prices unless the strikers agree to pay prompt cash for their purchases.

M. H. Burgunder, one of the leading butchers in Luzerne county, says that the butchers are not to blame for the prices charged, but that the cattle dealers of the West are answerable for the high prices. He says that he is paying now almost as much for beef by the car load at Buffalo as he did during the war. He also says that the butchers are determined not to accede to the demands of the strikers, and that a great deal of money is lost by the credit system, especially during these days of uncertain labor.

At Pittston the butchers are organizing to sell meat for cash only at the prices decided on. They are endeavoring to get all in the business to give bonds for $500 that no meat shall be sold on credit, on a penalty of $50 if found doing so. A number of butchers have agreed to this, while others whose trade is among the wealthier classes refuse to join the combination. There is much excitement over the whole business, and it will grow as the days advance.

Fast Steamers on the Mississippi.

ST. LOUIS, August 29.—A new departure in steamboating on the Upper Mississippi was made to-day by the Keokuk Northern Line Packet Company. Com. Davidson, President of that company, has for a long time believed that a line of fast steamers to ply between here and Keokuk, Iowa, to carry freight only, would result in bringing back to the river the large passenger traffic of former years. To test the matter the company has this season built two very fast and elegant steamers, the War Eagle and Golden Eagle, and to-day the new enterprise was inaugurated by the departure of the War Eagle on her first trip, under the most favorable auspices. The design is to compete with the railroads as to speed, comfort, safety and cheapness. The line will be daily, and the boats run by schedule time.

Invitations Declined by Governor Hayes.

COLUMBUS, August 29.—Gov. Hayes has received several invitations to visit prominent gentlemen East and West during the fall, but has declined them all. His official duties will probably not permit him to leave Ohio for some time to come.

THE WORLD'S FAIR.

How to See It in Three Days—How and Where to Go, and What to Do—First Day's Sight Seeing.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA, August 29, 1876.

For some time past the minds of those whose means or time may be limited have been disturbed by recent statements, seemingly authoritative, to the effect that less than nine days, or certainly less than a week spent at the great Fair would be a vain expenditure of time and money. For the benefit of many GAZETTE readers, your correspondent has devoted three days to a survey of the Exhibition, and will endeavor, briefly as possible, to show how much may be seen in that time. The admission of the fact that it can be well seen in three days does not invalidate the other fact, that three months is not too long a time to spend here. It would not be wise to argue that it can be properly or carefully viewed in this time, but the average business man, clerk or mechanic in these days of financial turmoil does not feel able, however willing, to devote to it any longer time than this. For the convenience of such, I have prepared the following outline of the first day's pleasure, to be succeeded by two additional letters for the two remaining days:

How to Go.

To begin with, have as few companions as possible, and above all, avoid superfluous clothing. A heavy coat is fully as disagreeable as an unpleasant acquaintance. As to companionship, I have seen upward of thirty thousand persons on the grounds in one day, and have noticed that two-thirds of the number were old and elder or in couples. When a group of more than three gathered there was one leading, the remainder following with pumbled state and limping gait, showing that they were "putting in the time" and nothing more. I advise the men only when I say that one must either be alone or accompanied by a timid brother of similar tastes, and with feet of equal swiftness. A sister may accompany you, but she will often prove a bother in the wrong case, and agitate your temper by ejaculations of delight over some curiosity in *bric-a-brac*, or a new curve in corsets at a moment when silent contemplation is sufficient. A devoted mother's fond solicitude is an agreeable companion, but she must be kept at a safe distance from silver-ware, table-furniture and unique articles of a domestic character. A wife or sweetheart must not be permitted in the same building for mysterious crowding together in secret corners, low whisperings and general inattention are sure to result. Sight-seeing and love-making are negations. If you have a wife or sweetheart, leave her at home. Wives, if not troublesome, are expensive, and these calamities are kin. On the whole your best companion is a stout and silent walking stick or a pleasant umbrella that will shield you from the sun at a timely hour, let you lean upon it when weary, or aid you here and there in patting some admired object when the owner's eyes are turned thitherward. Never permit it to be the warning confronts you, "Don't touch with umbrellas or canes," but can an umbrella read?

Upon Entering the Grounds

promptly at the opening of the gates on the first morning, a few moments may be occupied in taking a casual survey of the city of buildings from an elevated location, after which a ride around the grounds on the Passenger Railway will give you, at the occasional use of the map you should be provided with, a pretty good idea of the location of the various buildings, and a very clear idea of the immensity of the Fair. These, again no other way to be easily obtained, nor at an expense so trifling. It is very common to imagine the main building should be seen first. The notion is a mistaken one. For reasons suggested below let your first visit be to the Government building. The display in the main building at first sight is bewildering and confusing. A careful look-over of the Government building and some others I shall mention, will be of much aid in finally enjoying the greatest sight of all, for not only is curiosity further whetted, but the eyes are familiarized with hasty observation, and the retentive powers of the memory are strengthened by first viewing the minor displays. In

The Government Building

everything has a practical look, and whilst many of the objects are already familiar to visitors at the department buildings and Smithsonian Institute at Washington, there is no lack of new attractions. Leisure walking through the main aisles, and here and there taking a path of inter-communication, will be sufficient to give you the investigation your time will allow. At the entrance your attention will be caught by the frowning and giggling and awful gods made by the profane hands of North American Indians. The curious workmanship elicits admiration, but close scrutiny is likely to make one immediately favor the extermination of the race, regardless of previous or present condition or location. Many Indian curiosities are here, notable for their workmanship, evidencing the progress of the race under careful discipline or efficient tutorship. The unusual preponderance of fantastic bead-work is seen, in which all the distortions of the Japanese work are shown, without tone of its beauty. A curiosity in its way may be mentioned: The huge "dug-out" from Vancouver Island, measuring sixty feet in length and eight in height, made from a single log. The relics of antiquity are numerous, and the ethnological display is varied and deeply interesting. The samples of indigenous ores are many, and the collection complete. Silver, gold and zinc ores of many qualities are shown, not to mention the variety of others. Near one of these displays is a meteorite weighing 1,400 pounds which fell from a western sky. A moment may be spent in pondering over the probable ending of any one upon whom it may have alighted. Note the botanical collections, the fishes and the attractive array of native birds and reptiles. The departments of the Postoffice, of the Treasury, War and Navy should be examined in regular order. Next its place see the immense refrigerator, consuming daily over five hundred pounds of ice, which contains frozen fruits, fishes, and meats that have remained there over four months and in perfect preservation. The models of light houses and modern improvements shown for aiding "the weary traveller of the sea," must not be hastily passed. The photometer, a mechanical contrivance for ascertaining the intensity of light and which will be a surprise to many well-educated persons, should here be examined. An object lesson in sub-marine mining is given near by. "Man's inhumanity to man" is demonstrated by the various deadly weapons shown in the War Department. Rifles of all varieties, swords, sabers and cannons are to be seen. Even gentle Quaker maidens are drawn to this exhibit, which demonstrates that when the war dogs are tied they are not things of horror. To stand by one of those huge, empty mouthed guns brings even to a belligerent individual a partial feeling of awe as though it were a sleeping lion needing but a gentle touch to awaken it into dangerous activity. The manufactures of cartridges is carried on here daily. In this department a very complete model of the Rock Island arsenal should be noticed. The fac-simile of a monitor turret holding two 15-inch guns stands just outside the doors near the ordnance exhibit. The various styles of uniforms worn by our soldiery from revolutionary days down are displayed on wax figure plaster figures. Of the artistic merits of the figures alone we need not speak. If the cloth cutting machine near by is in operation a few minutes should be spent at it. Sixteen, or more, layers of cloth can be cut to the patterns of as many blouses or pairs of pants with more ease than one of our country dames can trace the lines for the cutting out of a pair of trousers for her little boy. The elderly ladies gathered here with their "oh dears" and "did you evers" is convincing proof that the machine is a wonder. In the P. O. department the machine for folding, fastening, counting and packing envelopes will not be passed. A model limited mail train as it flies catching the mail pouch gives a hint of one of the really perfect features of our postal service. Various persons may seek other objects than those I have named, but in the main, looking for these you will readily catch minor attractions which I cannot mention here. Your labor done here, cross the railway track to

Machinery Hall

will complete the day's laborious pleasure. No one can look for the first or the fiftieth time upon the Corliss engine without wonder. Realizing its immense power and witnessing its workings it seems like a tamed monster at toil. And yet in all its immensity its movement is as gentle as a drowsy, thirty-horse power motion. It makes less noise than a barrel churn worked under the maternal rod by a twelve-year-old boy. A visit to the cataract to which you are conveyed free by an elevator should first be taken. The spouting and gurgling of water here mingling with the machinery's roar reminds one of a youthful Niagara. In the space I have allotted myself I cannot enumerate the many articles to which your attention should be called. Engines, pumps, hammers, boilers, spinners, looms, knitting-machines, printing presses, what not! The largest sewing-machine in the building is one from Scotland and is used for making sails. Its travelling bed is limited here, but in the home factory is 60 feet in length. A sugar-mill from the same land should be seen. Calico printing machines are at work; also looms for weaving goblins on blood. The Belgium well-borer with a shaft weighing 30,000 pounds is almost enough to paralyze one to whom the name has suggested nothing more than one of our ingenious postHole diggers. The Waltham Watch Company show a case holding over two thousand watches in the Main Building and to appreciate that whilst in this Hall you should notice watch-making in all its departments as shown by this company. The automatic machines at work here make an ordinary individual ashamed of himself, so perfectly and with such wondrous delicacy do they act their several parts. See the wood-working machines, some of which seem to have brains of their own concealed among the bearings. You will probably never have another opportunity to see such an immense sewing machine exhibit. It will be well to watch the paper-making process and that of making rubber goods, especially rubber shoes. See also the Richmond negroes on their tobacco plantation and hear them sing. Krupp's 1,200 pound gun will be seen whether you mean to look for it or not. It is one of those obtrusive objects, like a full dog, that you can't miss. Here where a thousand factories make one great stroke in unison, like a pulse beat, the visitor feels more at home than anywhere else, and from his tastes and inclinations, will see that which best gratifies his curiosity and intelligence. The remainder of the day we have been journeying together may be spent in this building and Hall of Machinery. Tired and hungry, the well-doing, our friend through much tribulation may seek a seat in his car.

D. A. O.

THE FIRE RECORD.

Destructive Conflagration in San Francisco—Over Two Hundred Families Rendered Homeless—The Loss About $500,000—Narrow Escape of the Inmates of a Hospital—A Fireman Killed.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 29.—About 11 o'clock last night a fire broke out in the box factory on Brandon street. The neighborhood is closely built up with frame dwellings, stores, and manufacturing establishments, and before 2 A. M. the fire almost completely swept the large block bounded by Brandon, Townsend, Third and Fourth streets, the only buildings saved being the fine offices of the Central Pacific Railroad and a few frames of small value. The latter were mostly badly damaged. Over two hundred poor families were turned out of doors, and the loss will probably aggregate a half million dollars. Among the buildings destroyed was the German Hospital, a large brick edifice, containing at the time about seventy patients. Owing to the rapid spread of the flames the inmates were forced to flee in their night clothes, and were eventually removed without accident. The fire at one place crossed to the north side of Brennan street, and the Railroad Hotel, a two-horse story frame, was completely destroyed. The street is in the midst of a neighborhood were littered with household goods and packed with a dense crowd, while all the numerous eminences of the city were covered with spectators. At one time there was imminent danger that the fire would cross Third street and sweep that portion of the city down to the Pacific Mail docks. But the fire fiend was made a stand on that street and checked the flames there. Some of the dwellings destroyed were of a superior character. Besides these, the principal loss is in the destruction of the hospital, Railroad Hotel, and box, sash and blind manufactories. A fireman named Stewart fell from a ladder, and was instantly killed. His neck was broken. A number of minor accidents are reported, but few of a serious nature.

WASHINGTON TOPICS.

The Four and a Half Per Cents.

The Secretary of the Treasury has decided that the new 4½ per cent. bonds may be deposited as security for circulating notes of national banks, and the same issue made upon them as upon other United States securities, that is, 90 per cent. of their par value.

Special Treasury Agents.

Sec retary Morrill has revoked Secretary Bristow's order of July 13th, 1875, placing special agents under the direction of the Solicitor of the Treasury, and they will hereafter act under the direction of A. K. Senger, Supervising Agent, subject to the orders of the Secretary.

Tour of Inspection.

Secretary Cameron and General Sherman will leave here on their western tour of inspection about the 12th of September, going as far as San Francisco.

Daring Daylight Robbery.

NEW YORK, August 29.—At six o'clock this morning Wagner's mathematical instrument store and Eurich's warehouse were robbed of twenty thousand dollars worth of goods by burglars, who openly loaded an express wagon with them. The building is at No. 50 Maiden Lane, almost at the corner of Broadway.

Marine News.

NEW YORK, August 29.—Arrived—The steamships Cimbria, from Hamburg, and Anchoria, from Glasgow.

LONDON, August 27.—Steamships Spain, Labrador, Victoria and Rhein, from New York, Nurnberg, from Baltimore, and Atlas, from Boston, have arrived out.

NEW YORK, August 29.—The steamer Bothnia, from Liverpool, with the Scotch rifle team, has arrived.

Fatal Boiler Explosion.

ST. LOUIS, August 29.—The boiler of a steam threshing machine at work on the farm of John Harris, near Leon's Jack, Mo., exploded, killing John Corb and a young man named Powell, and seriously injured Jas. Stewart, John Harris, and a man named Potter.

SECOND EDITION

NEWS FROM ABROAD.

Another Crisis Imminent in Turkey.

The Cabinet Council Resolves to Depose the Sultan.

THE WAR IN TURKEY.

VIENNA, August 29.—The great powers are constantly interchanging telegrams concerning the proposed mediation. A general agreement has been reached touching the principal features of the policy to be adopted, but the details are unsettled. Germany is the most backward of the powers. It is believed that no great difficulty will be experienced in determining the steps to be taken, but several days will probably elapse before the powers submit their proposals to the Porte.

LONDON, August 29.—A special from Berlin says Austria will be invited to again take the initiative in submitting mediatory proposals to Turkey and Servia. The negotiations recommenced by the guaranteeing powers are for the present restricted exclusively to obtaining a supension of hostilities. Great divergences of opinion are feared when the details are discussed, and a conference is also considered the only means of adjusting them.

BELGRADE, August 29.—Official advices received here state that the Turks attacked the Servian left on Monday, but were repulsed with heavy loss. They left 1,000 killed and a large quantity of arms and ammunition on the field. A Turkish attack on the Little Zwornick was likewise repulsed.

CONSTANTINOPLE, August 29.—The Cabinet council, at which all the grand dignitaries were present, has resolved to depose the present Sultan, Murad, and proclaim Abul Hamid. The change will occur shortly, certainly before the beginning of next Rainadan, the great annual feast of the Mohammedans.

BELGRADE, August 29.—The diplomatic agents have handed Premier Ristics a joint note from their respective governments. They take the subject of mediation into their own hands, and have instructed their ambassadors how to proceed to stop hostilities. The powers are endeavoring to hold Servia in check, while the war party is trying to temporize to make better terms.

VIENNA, August 29.—A council of Ministers has been held in Constantinople to consider the peace proposals, of which the following heads have been given to the Grand Vizier by the powers separately. Russia strenuously opposed the condition that Servia should first sue directly for peace, and the Porte has abandoned its demand to that effect.

ITALY.

ROME, August 29.—It is affirmed that the Cardinals have unanimously agreed to omit certain ceremonies in the conclave to be held when the election of a successor to Pope Pius IX. becomes necessary. The object is to hasten the election of a new Pope and keep the conclave free from foreign influence.

PERU.

LONDON, August 29.—A private telegram from Lima says the Supreme Court has confirmed the sentences of the Superior Court, and the prisoners belonging to the British steamer Talisman will be at liberty to leave Peru in a few days.

SPAIN.

SANTANDER, August 29.—It is said that 24,850 men of all arms, with Krupp and Placentia guns, will embark at Santander and Cadiz for Cuba before November 1st.

THE SPORTING WORLD.

The Centennial Regatta.

PHILADELPHIA, August 29.—To-day the victors in yesterday's races again rowed trial races, the final four oared race having been announced for to-morrow. The first heat of the single sculls was won by Jas. McCartney, of the Friendship Club, Geo. A. Mann, of the Argonantas, second, Geo. W. Young, of the Crescent, third, and F. Henderson, of the Vesper, last. Time 11.01¾.

The second heat was contested by J. B. Liebert, of the Vesper, Ed. Mills, Jr., of the Atlanta, and J. M. Hasman, of the Philadelphia University. Curtis, of the Northwestern, had withdrawn. Mills won in 10.59½. Halsman became very weak before the closing of the gates, owing to well-doing, our friend through much tribulation may seek a seat in his car.

The entries for the third heat were Robinson, of the Union Springs, Corning of the Northwestern, Gormley, of the Quaker City, and Tasker, of the Crescent club. Gormley won by a quarter of a length in 10.52¾.

The next race was for four-oared shells between the Eurekas and Beaverwycks. The latter won in 9.07.

The Trinity, of Cambridge, England, Watkins and Columbia College clubs were next on the programme. Columbia withdrew, owing to sickness, before the start, and in the course of the race Cambridge dropped out, owing to the sickness of Captain Close. Watkins' time was 9.01¾.

The following race was between the London Rowing Club and Yale University. Yale got away first, but the London led by half a length ere they reached the mouth of the river. Yale managed to get on even terms, but the London crew again got a slight advantage and crossed the line in 8.05½, Yale one second behind.

POUGHKEEPSIE, August 29.—The Ward Brothers' crew are ruled out of the Centennial four oared race because their entry letter was sent too late.

The Turf.

HARTFORD, August 29.—The Fall meeting opened to-day at Charter Oak Park, with an excellent attendance and track. The following is the summary: 2:26 class—Dick Swiveler, 1, 1, 1; Mambrino Kate, 2, 3, 2; Sadie Howe, 4, 2, 3; Carrie N., 3, 5, 5; Big Fellow, 5, 4, 4. Time 2:26, 2:29¼, 2:27.

2:24 class—Commonwealth, 1, 1, 2 1; Annie Collins, 3, 5, 1, 6; Carrie, 2, 2, 5, 5; Belle Brassfield, 5, 4, 3, 2; Honest Harry, 4, 3, 4, 3; May Bird, 6, 6, 6, 4. Time 2:23¼, 2:22, 2:23½, 2:23.

Running race—Derby, 2, 1, 1; Loreno, 1, 2, 2; Burgoo, distanced for foul riding. Time 1:49½, 1:49½, 1:50¼.

Sportsmen's Convention.

CHICAGO, August 29.—The third annual convention of the National Sportsmen's Association met here this afternoon. Michigan, Massachusetts, Ohio, New York, Illinois and Wisconsin are represented by seventy-five members being present. Hon. J. V. Lemoyne, of Chicago, presided, and Hon. E. H. Lattrop, of Massachusetts, was made Secretary. Hon. Wm. Dennison, of Ohio, was elected President.

In the evening session the following officers were elected: President, Greene Smith, of Paterboro, N. Y.; Vice Presidents, Dr. N. Bowe, Chicago, and Ed. Holmes, of Detroit; Recording Secretary, John A. Nichols, of Syracuse; Corresponding Secretary, T. C. Banks; Treasurer, Jerome Marble, of Worcester, Mass. Syracuse was designated as the place, and the first Tuesday in June, 1877, as the time for the next meeting.

The National Kennel Club is also in session here for the purpose of adopting rules governing the exhibition of dogs, etc.

Greco-Roman Wrestling Match.

CINCINNATI, August 29.—In the Greco-Roman wrestling match to-night between Wm. Miller and Thiebald Bauer, for a purse of $1,000, the first bout was won by Bauer, in forty-eight minutes, the second by Miller in seven minutes, and the third and purse by Bauer in twenty-eight.

Anonymous Letters Sent to Members of the Cabinet.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 29.—The *Post* to-day publishes an interview with ex-Attorney General Williams and wife. General Williams has nothing to say in addition to what has already been published concerning the celebrated anonymous letters received by members of the Cabinet at Washington, the authorship of which has been charged to Mrs. Williams. Mrs. Williams said she could tell the public nothing new, except to publish the letters received by herself, and that she would not do, as they contained slanderous statements against ladies in Washington. General Williams stated that he should probe the matters to the bottom, and that when he obtained facts he would vindicate himself and punish the culprit. He said his suspicions as to the author of the letters and charges pointed to certain persons, whose names he declined to mention.

Hoisting Clymer Again.

READING, Pa., August 29.—The Democrats of Berks county to-day renominated Hon. Heister Clymer for Congress.

LOANS.

LOANS ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE in Pittsburgh and vicinity may be negotiated with the INS. CO. OF NORTH AMERICA, of Philadelphia, upon application to

WILLIAM L. JONES,
84 Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh.

SOUTHERN TROUBLES.

Houses of Louisiana Planters Fired Into.

NEW ORLEANS, August 29.—Col. George A. McCranie, of the Ouachita *Telegraph*, sends the following to the Associated Press:

MONROE, LA., August 29.—This city and vicinity is greatly excited because of the firing into last night of the residences of David Faulk and Isaiah Garrett, and an attempt to kill Lamy Faulk, planters, living on the river below here. Mrs. Faulk has been dangerously ill for weeks. Her bedroom was the target of the assassins. Mr. Garrett's house received about seventy bullets. Mr. Lamy Faulk saw two men, both colored, enter his gate. They exploded two caps aiming at him, and went on. Several white families in this vicinity have come to this place for safety, and appeals have been made to a volunteer company here for assistance. No cause can be imagined for this outrage, which has thrown the whole parish into intense excitement and spread terror among the white families of this section, where the greatest quiet has hitherto prevailed. It is thought this trouble is the sequence of a disturbance occurring last Saturday at a Republican barbecue, when eight or ten whites present by invitation were rudely treated by negroes, their lives threatened and forced to leave the grounds to pacify the infuriated blacks, who drew revolvers and otherwise exhibited the ferocity of desperadoes. Fortunately, firing at houses did no serious damage, although a shot entered a bed room. Steps have been taken to preserve the peace and prevent a recurrence of similar outrages.

WASHINGTON MONUMENT.

Deed of Transfer to be Given the Government—Papers Drawn and Signed—Work Soon to be Begun.

WASHINGTON, August 29.—The Washington monument Society, which, under a charter from Congress, now holds possession of the unfinished shaft in this city, and everything relating to it, held a meeting yesterday to consider the appropriation of $300,000 by Congress at the last session, and the conditions imposed by that law. The society decided to give a deed of transfer to the Government, relinquishing possession of the monument and its surroundings, and the papers were drawn and signed the same day. An address will be issued to the American people in a few days, calling on them to aid the Government by continuing the subscriptions, so that the honor of finishing the monument may be shared by the people direct, instead of the Government receiving all the credit.

Members of the society say there was a good deal of hope that the Masons, Odd Fellows, and other secret societies would aid materially in the work, and they think yet much will be done. It appears that the monument has thus far cost about $230,000, and its completion a third more. There are now in the hands of the society something over $10,000 in money and a quantity of material and memorial stone. As soon as the deed of transfer is fully executed and delivered a thorough examination of the foundations of the structure will be made by a board of engineers, and work on the monument be resumed.

Democratic Outrage at Vicksburg.

MEMPHIS, August 29.—The *Avalanche* special from Jackson, Miss., says after the organization of a Hayes and Wheeler club at Vicksburg last night, ex-Senator Pease was rotten-egged by a mob, while attempting to speak from the gallery of the post office. A. H. Arthur, an old and respected citizen of Vicksburg, was chairman of the meeting, but was powerless to suppress the disorder.

Forest Fires.

NEW YORK, August 29.—The forest fires along the Hudson river are so numerous and the smoke so dense that navigation is dangerous.

1876.

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OF THE

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REPUBLICAN COUNTY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

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WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 30, 1876.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 59f.

BONDS at Frankfort, new 5s, 102¾

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 110¾.

THE coal sale, which was to illustrate the strength or weakness of the market, without the aid of the combination, took place yesterday. The sale was large, but the market, while low, was well sustained. The effect of the sale must be to strengthen the coal stocks.

WHILE General MCCLELLAN favors TILDEN, he has at least the grace to say of HAYES: "I have the highest respect for the character and intelligence of the Republican candidate for the Presidency, and believe him to be an upright gentleman." This is more than is usually said of TILDEN, and this without any disparagement.

IT seems that the banking, or redemption department of the Treasury will be very seriously crippled, as the result of necessary reductions in force. The work in this department rather increases than lessens, and it is feared that serious inconvenience will follow the reduction of force. A more injudicious and ill-considered bill was rarely ever resolved on, than that reducing employes in one of the departments of Government.

THE latest from Servia seems to seal the doom of that struggling people, at least so far as success in fighting is concerned. The battles about Alexinatz have resulted in a fearful slaughter and defeat of the Servians. Nothing now remains, apparently, but to secure peace on the best attainable terms. The reputation of General TCHERNIAYEFF will seriously suffer in consequence of the defeats he has sustained. We imagine he had very poor fighting material, while the Turks showed more skill and strength than was expected of them.

THE coroner's jury, in the BRAVO case, in England, has rendered a verdict, in some particulars remarkable. It is, that the man BRAVO was murdered by means of a tartar emetic, but that there is not evidence sufficient to fix the guilt on any particular person. The evidence was very full, but it only added to the mystery of the case. There was not a sufficient motive disclosed to account for the murder, and yet the actions were not sufficiently singular to establish the theory of suicide. Suspicion rests, however, on his wife and her physician.

IT is now quite certain that the SIOUX war is over, the main body of Indians having quite certainly proceeded north to the British Posssessions. Others have proceeded to their reservations. Thus ends the war. A force of men has been left to watch the disputed territory, but the campaign may be said to be abandoned. The campaign reflects little credit on our army, but may result in more vigorous measures for restricting the savages. If they are rigidly held to their reservations, and deprived of horses and fire-arms, we will have an end of Indian wars.

THE Republicans of Greensburg, Westmoreland county, opened the campaign this year with the largest and most earnest meeting they have had for years. The Court House was crowded, a large sprinkling of Democrats being present. From observations made, we are led to the opinion that Westmoreland will give the best account of herself this year she has for years past. The Republicans are perfectly organized, in good spirits, and full of hopefulness. In view of the great Democratic strength in the county, it is something remarkable to develop such a meeting as was held on Monday night.

A FAIR illustration of the difference between the blacks and whites at the South was recently given, so far as the blacks were concerned, in the strike on the rice farms. The blacks struck for higher wages, and, as whites at the North have often done, proceeded to coerce the non-strikers into support of their measures. The Governor, hearing of the affair, sent ROBERT SMALLS and the Lieutenant Governor to quiet them. By mere persuasion, and the exercise of personal influence, this was accomplished. We mention it as showing that the reports of banded outrages, perpetrated by the colored people, are to be taken with many grains of allowance.

THE New York *World* has sense enough to know that there is something in the charges against TILDEN on account of the income tax, and says: "We have no doubt that MR TILDEN in his own way and at his own time will think it not unbecomming his position as the candidate of a great party for the first office in the land, to set his foot upon the charges. In the meanwhile it strikes us that no judicious friend of Mr. TILDEN or the Democratic party, or of the repute of the United States, which is involved in the repute of citizens so conspicuous and so highly trusted, will be over-hasty in volunteering explanations of a matter entirely personal in its nature." Here is at least an appreciation of the fact that an explanation is in order; and while he is about it, we suggest that he explain why, after the $7,000 transaction, he made no income returns whatever.

WE believe the *Leader* candid in its views on the Terre Haute Railroad case; but we would like it, as a matter of curiosity, to answer us this: If MR. TILDEN was a Trustee, as he was originally appointed, what power or right had he to divest himself of that character or relation? And if a Trustee, how could he either purchase the road on his individual account, or refuse render an account of his doings as a Trustee? And if Mr. TILDEN and his associates did not act as Trustees, but bought in the road on their own account and legitimately made $284,000 by the transaction, what right had Mr. TILDEN to charge the Company $36,500 for services as attorney or Trustee while acting entirely for himself? Was not this, taking Mr. TILDEN'S and the *Nation's* own view of the matter, obtaining money under false pretenses? We are not questioning the right of the *Leader* to any views it may choose to entertain, but the above querics are certainly *apropos* of the case as we understand it.

ENGLAND is destined to witness the close of the Servian war, with her reputation for honor and humanity sadly tarnished. The DISRAELI administration has heard of the atrocities perpetrated, and coldly refused to extend even a remonstrance in the interest of the oppressed Christians of Bulgaria. It is even affirmed that England is morally responsible for the prolongation and brutalities of the war. The *Spectator* reads Mr. DISRAELI this strong lesson: "It is not levity with which Mr. DISRAELI is charged in this matter, though he has been guilty of it, but with leaden-heartedness, with carelessness alike of human suffering and English honor, when neglect of either makes it easier for him to carry out a policy on which he has set his heart, and which, the moment these 'snub-nosed Saxons,' as he calls us in 'Coningsby,' have returned to their homes, he will pursue as tenaciously, in spite of the revelations now certain, as at first." The *Times* is speaking with equal plainness. Were there a popular election, the DISRAELI party would be swept from power by an overwhelming vote.

THE impression obtains that there was a decided political purpose in Mr. GOWEN'S attack on Governor HARTRANFT. If it was his intention to create the impression that the Molly Maguire element are Republicans, he has committed a serious mistake. The *Miner's Journal* furnishes the clearest political views of the Maguires. It says: "The Irish of this county has been uniformly Democratic. They have controlled the party, and do to-day. Their favorite leader heads the Democratic ticket, and the Irish voters rally around him as one man. And we can point to the past with equal confidence. Who nominated Patrick Collins? Not the Republicans. Who nominated John Slattery? Not the the Republicans. Who defeated Slattery and elected Judge Seitzinger? We simply say, examine the election returns; they tell a story that cannot be denied, and the truth is as clear as the sunlight. Take township and district, and no Republican voted for John Slattery. Again, Who have been the victims of the 'Mollie Maguires?' Democrats? Not one; every man they murdered was a Republican."

THE *Dispatch* displays about the same style of reasoning in apologizing for TILDEN'S double swearing that the *Leader* does about the Terre Haute Railroad affair. In the first place, it is bad to throw mud,—the truth about Democratic candidates is mud-throwing,—and second, TILDEN should be believed when he says he earned the money in other years. Honest men, not inclined to palliate rascality, are of the opinion that it makes no difference when he earned the money, whether one or twenty years before; if he received it that year, it was part of his taxable income. He swears he did receive that year, and fixes the precise date of payment in his affidavit. In his income tax oath, he swears that all he received, under the law, was $7,118. There is no denying that one of these oaths is false, and the probabilities all favor that relative to his income tax. There is no good to the Republican party in softly soaping over the palpable derelictions of a man because he happens to be a candidate. Does the *Dispatch* mean not to stand up to the ticket? As to the railroad affair, there is no room for honest differences; but there is one fact, contained in both affidavits, which cannot be explained. It is, that he received the road in trust, and never accounted for that trust. There may be as many explanations as is possible, but nothing changes the admitted fact that he violated his trust, and took money in doing it. That was a swindling operation, no matter how much he improved the stock in doing it.

THE RISE IN OIL.

When, some time since, we stated that the general public was less interested in the local fights of oil operators, than in having the trade put in a position to command a large price for oil, we were roundly denounced, as unfavorable to the interests of Pittsburgh refiners. Various threats of vengeance were made, by parties who probably are now ashamed of their ebullitions of temper, because we did not follow their dictum. As has happened several times of late, our views have been confirmed by events, and we can now speak on this subject without being accused as we have been before. Properly adjusted, the prosperity of our oil trade does not depend on the rates of charge on the railroads, but on the development of harmony among operators themselves. The long and fruitless efforts of other years among large operators to produce harmony has, as nearly as we can ascertain, produced the efforts of more recent times to concentrate the entire trade in few hands, as a means of protection and legitimate profit. The theory upon which all these efforts have proceeded is this: That as nine-tenths of the oil produced at our wells is consumed abroad, the true policy is to obtain for that oil its real market value. This value has been ascertained to be over double what it has been selling for, for a long time past. So that, where we have been receiving, say $30,000,000 a year for oil, we were entitled to receive $70,000,000. At this rate, petroleum affords a cheaper light than can be obtained from any other material. Hence, if for a given article that we export, we can receive $40,000,000 more than we do, it is very desirable for the well being of the country that it should be done. It represents just that much added to our national wealth, every year.

The loose, competitive manner in which the business has heretofore been conducted, both as to producing and refining, has kept the price down. There were weak producers and refiners who were compelled to sell, owing to their financial needs, and thus the European market was kept oversupplied, and hence the *country* was kept out of some $40,000,000 a year, just to enable weak dealers to drag along. There is an inside history to the oil trade that remains to be written, so full of lessons in commercial policy, that it ought to be given to the public. It involves the wastage of fifty out of every hundred dollars that should have been earned, in order that weak dealers might get a little money. Abstractly, the right of every man to go into a given business, and to conduct it as he pleases, is unquestioned. Yet practically, it is one of the greatest evils with which this country is cursed. For example, several firms have, by honesty, and legitimate trade, established a given line of business. Another, who by some means manages to buy on credit, and sells recklessly, with a view of realizing and then breaking, depreciates prices. He rot merely cheats his creditors, but injures honest dealers. It is a well known fact that the heavy coal combinations at the east grew out of the loose and irresponsible way in which bankrupts entered into and conducted the coal trade. So oil, which should have been dealt in legitimately, for ten years past, has been a speculative business, down to the present. Men would venture a little money, or get it on credit, or put up margins, and thus, in a thousand ways, become involved; and if others sought to bring the business down to legitimate limits, a howl would be raised that the strong were tramping on the weak. In reality, several movements that have been deduced out of existence would have been a blessing to the oil trade.

Of late we have heard much of the efforts of the strong to crush out the weak, so that they may get the entire trade in their own hands. We presume this has been the fact, and on general principles, we probably ought to sympathize with the weaker party. But suppose the stronger has a million invested where the weaker has a hundred thousand,—does not the stronger deserve some consideration? And suppose the weaker just because of his necessities presses his oil on the market till prices are ruinously low,—has not the stronger some rights of protection? And suppose, further, that during the contest between the two, the price of oil is kept so low that the country at large loses the benefit of some $40,000,000,—is it not interested? It has a heavy debt, and needs as good prices as are at all attainable, in order to control the balance of trade and stop the outflow of specie. Hence, totally irrespective of the individual interests involved, it is the interest of the country at large that the most possible be obtained for the oil that is shipped.

It may, at first sight, seem cruel to say, but it is nevertheless a fact, that the interest of the country at large is with any arrangement or combination that can get the most for any exports we have to make. It doesn't concern it a particle whether JOHN JONES or WILLIAM SMITH gets the money. It is of no consequence whether the railroads charge high rates or combinations control production or refining, so that out of it all the largest attainable amount is brought into the country for what is exported. These may be hard truths, but they represent business, as it is done among men. And the country at large has no interest in the squabblings of rival combinations, so far as their struggles bear on our export trade, except so far as the amount of the returns is concerned. Now, as to oil, we have no doubt that certain combinations have gained practical control of production and refining; and that, having so nearly made their points, they are doing just what they intended to do all along,—raise the price of oil, and make foreign consumers pay its legitimate market value. We do not see that in all this the country can do otherwise than be glad. If, for our products, we can secure increased results from abroad, we achieve just what all desire to have,—an income that will rapidly increase the wealth of the country, and enable us to diminish our debt and reach prosperity.

POLITICAL.

HAYES will be fifty-four in October.

TILDEN pretends to be in favor of hard money, but the hardest money to pay that he ever had was the income tax.

IF McClellan couldn't take the Boys in Blue into Richmond, he certainly can't lead them into the Tilden ranks.

WANTED—An arithmetic which will show how many times $20,000 will go into $7,118. Address S. Jones Tilden.

THE Cincinnati *Commercial* cruelly says of Tilden: "The people should very carefully consider before they entrust the Government to the hands of a man whose qualities are chiefly negative.

IT is a good thing to remember that the Confederate House removed fifty-seven Union soldiers, fourteen of whom had been wounded in battle, and appointed twenty-seven Confederate soldiers. Boys in Blue, make a note.

WHEN Kilpatrick threw his conundrum at a Pittsfield audience, "What was Tilden doing in the dark days when Hayes was shoulder to shoulder with the army boys?" a boy in the crowd replied promptly, "Wiping off his chin."

THE Democratic editors of Maine are answering Colonel Ingersoll by showing that he is an infidel. The spectacle of the sainted Democracy rallying to the support of religion is a noble one. The party always was noted for deep piety.—*New York Tribune.*

THE Cincinnati *Enquirer* has revived a dead slander against Governor Hayes to the effect that he appropriated $400 bounty-money belonging to a deserter who was shot. It is almost unnecessary to state that this lie was nailed by the testimony of the principal witnesses long ago.

MR. SCHURZ'S partner states that immediately after Tilden was nominated, leading Democrats of St. Louis called on him to say that as soon as Tilden was elected President he would send Schurz's name in as Secretary of State or Minister to Germany. 'Raw! for Tilden and reform!

NAST is flatter even than usual this season. It's about time he had a foreign mission.—*Boston Post.* Persons of the Democratic persuasion have been wanting to get a foreign mission for Nast for several years. We can't say, however, that he is much on the "flatter" in his portrait of Tilden.—*Philadelphia Bulletin.*

THE Springfield *Republican* (Ind.) says: "We think it not only 'at all likely' that President Hayes will cleave to the men named, (Bristow, Curtis and Matthews), but morally certain that he will do so. The *Republican* is supporting him in the fullest confidence that he will ally himself firmly, at the very outset of the administration—with the best half of the Republican party. If we did not think so, we should unhesitatingly prefer and advocate the election of Tilden."

OLD Sham Tilden has nearly reached the end of his sixty-seventh year. Col. Ingersoll says he has no more flesh on him than an old umbrella. The New York *World*, however, insists that he is not as old as Bill Allen, and that the ladies ought to be therefore encouraged to work for "Tilden and a wedding in the White House." A rag baby could, in that case, says the *Commercial*, be supplied by Hendricks, and the happy family would be complete.

AFTER weighing the subject thoughtfully, Halstead asks: All things considered, would it not be advisable for the National Democratic Committee to invite Mr. Tilden to step down and out, and then substitute the name of Peter Cooper on the Presidential ticket? Though a little wild on the currency question, Mr. Cooper is an honest man, who has not made his fortune by wrecking dilapidated railroad companies, and no investigation, however searching, would show that he did not pay his income tax during the war like an honest man, willing to bear his proportion of the burden of the great struggle for National life.

GENERAL HARRISON'S opening speech at Indianapolis is reported to have been received with great enthusiasm. His peroration had for its subject the "bloody shirt," concerning which he said: "My fellow citizens I never hear that term used without feeling some indignation; I never hear that catch-word of Democratic speakers, especially as it drops from the lips of some men who were prominent leaders in this anti-war movement, without feeling my heart stir in indignation. The bloody shirt! I speak to-day to some men whose countenances I recall as you sit about me, who know well what that means—men who have seen the comrade whom they marched with, and the touch of whose elbow had helped to inspire them when marching upon the foe, lying in his bloody garments, and who have wrapped him in his blanket and laid him away in the ground. I recall very distinctly an occasion at the foot of a little hillside at Resaca, which will be recalled by some of the men to whom I speak to-day, when we gathered the dead of our brigade and laid them side by side in that great trench just as they stood in the fight, and as we recall these bloody and mangled forms we cannot hear that thing spoken of in such a way by those stood at a safe distance from the scenes of carnage, without feeling that they are insulting the loyal element of this nation."

A Suggestion.

A well-to-do citizen almost had the breath knocked out of him by the request of a ragged sidewalk tramp, who stopped him and asked:

"Say, can't you lend me $10,000?"

"What! Who are you, sir? No, sir, I can't, sir!" exclaimed the citizen.

"Couldn't possibly do it, eh?"

"No, sir."

"Tell you what you might do," suggested the tramy, "You might hand me fifteen cents now and lend me the balance when times got a little easier."

"I can't lend you a shilling, sir, or a cent, sir, and I won't give you a penny, sir."

"Sorry both of us happen to be hard up at once," sighed the tramp, and he continued his walk.

An Energetic Woman.

The wife of a German farmer living in the township of Colborne, in this county, last fall ploughed seventeen acres of land. This season she mowed with a grass scythe for six days; she raked ten acres of hay with a horse rake and did the work with a three-year old colt which she "broke in" herself, she having been the first to put harness on the animal; she loaded, unloaded and teamed all the lime and sand required for a new house, 26 by 30 feet; she loaded and unloaded all the hay and grain grown on her husband's farm this season. This outdoor work was done in addition to the usual house work, including the milking and caring for the milk of seven cows.—*Huron (C. W.) Expositor.*

GEN. HAYES' CHILDHOOD.

An Interesting Record of the Juvenile Years of Our Next President.

The mother of General Hayes was Sophia Birchard, whose family had removed from Connecticut to Vermont, near the close of the last century. She, too, has left a diary, in which we recognize many of the religious traits so strongly marked in her mother-in-law. The circumstances of her widowhood, in the strange new country (Mrs. Chloe Hayes, on her daughter's departure for the West, speaks of her "leaving her native land," as if "the Ohio," so called in that day, were some unattainable foreign strand), whither she had followed her husband, no doubt tended to deepen the sad aspects of her faith at the expense of those happier hereditary instincts which in her brother became a strong love of art. She and her husband united with the Presbyterian Church—the Western Puritanism—and their children were reared in that faith, but the sole survivor of her family is not now a member of the sect in question, nor of any other, through a regular attendant with his wife at the Methodist services. Not many years after her husband's death, their oldest son was drowned, and there remained to the widowed mother only two of her children, a brother and sister who grew up in a friendship, most tender and affectionate on her part, and of passionate reverence and admiration on his. A manuscript memoir of this adored sister, which must be sacred from more than a passing allusion, General Hayes recorded, shortly after her death, the simple facts of their early childhood in Delaware. It is now a pretty town of some eight thousand souls, seat of a Methodist College, and deriving its prosperity chiefly from one of the richest farming regions in Central Ohio. Its situation on the borders of the Olentangy is charmingly picturesque, and the painter Griswold drew his first inspirations from the surpassingly lovely country in which it lies. At the early period of which the memoir treats, the land was yet new, though the pioneer period had quite passed.

Mrs. Hayes dwelt in a substantial brick house in the village, and drew a large part of her income from a farm left her by her husband in the neighborhood. Besides the guardianship of her brother, she had in the care of her children and house the help of one of those faithful friends whom it is cruel to call servants, and whom in this case the children both regarded with filial affection. But life in that time and country was necessarily very simple; this early home was in no sense an establishment; when the faithful Asenath married and set up for herself in life, the mother and the sister did all the work of the household themselves. The greatest joys of a happy childhood were the visits the brother and sister made to the farm in the sugar season, in cherry time, at cider making, and when the walnuts and hickory nuts were ripe; and its greatest cross was the want of children's books, with which the village lawyer's family was supplied. When their Uncle Birchard began in business, he satisfied their heart's desire for the kind of literature, and books of a graver and maturer sort seem always to have abounded with them. They read Hume and Smollett's English history together; the sister of twelve years interpreted Shakspeare to the brother of four; they read the poetry of Mr. Thomas Moore (then so much finer and grander than now), and they paid Sir Walter Scott the tribute of dramatizing together his "Lady of the Lake," and were duly astonished and dismayed to learn afterwards that they were not the sole inventors of the dramatization of poems—that even their admired "Lady of the Lake" had long been upon the stage. The influence of an elder sister upon a generous and manly boy is always very great; and it is largely to this sister's unfailing instincts and ardent enthusiasm for books that her brother owes his lifelong pleasure in the best literature. She not only read with him; she studied at home the same lessons in Latin and Greek which he recited privately to a gentleman of the place; she longed to be a boy that she might go to college with him; in the futile way she must, so remote from all instruction, she strove to improve herself in drawing and painting. One of their first schoolmasters was Daniel Bradley, "a little, thin, wiry Yankee," of terrible presence, but of good enough heart, whom "the love he bore to learning" obliged to flog strapping boys of twice his own bulk, with furious threats of thrashing the whole school down the walls, and of making them "dance like parched peas," which dreadful behavior and menaces rendered "all the younger children horribly afraid of him." Of this

FINANCIAL.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK

Cor. Diamond and Wood Streets,

In Germania Bank Building,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

CAPITAL, - - - - - - $200,000

D. R. DAVIDSON, President.
JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.

Deposits received and 6 per cent. interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, August 30, 1876.

The controlling event in our local financial circles at the present is the rise in oil, an event of the utmost importance to those in that line of business, and, in a sense, to the business public generally. The oil trade involves a large amount of Pittsburgh capital, and the active demand that has sprung up, and on which the rise is based, has called for an increased and active use of capital, which is very sensibly felt in the bank demands. All our banks have not yet felt the force of the new demand, but, if the activity in oil continues, will realize the benefit in a little. The demand, however, in all branches of trade begins to show the stimulus of the oil movement, and we entertain the hope that it may be the basis of permanent prosperity.

—It is reported from Washington that Secretary Morrill is very well pleased with the success of his funding scheme. Not only is he gratified at being the first Secretary to sell at par United States bonds bearing so low a rate of interest, but he considers as even more important in its effect upon the pricing of the entire amount of the loan his success in harmonizing all the various banking interests which desired to monopolize the business, so that they will work together harmoniously. The following is the correct list of the parties composing the syndicate: American Exchange National Bank, Merchants' National Bank, Third National Bank, First National Bank, National Bank of New York, United States Trust Company, Drexel, Morgan & Co., Winslow, Lanier & Co., Kuhn, Loeb & Co., Morton, Bliss & Co., L. Von Hoffman & Co., J. & W. Seligman & Co. Messrs. Morton, Bliss & Co. represent in the contract with the Treasury the whole of the American interest, amounting to 25 per cent. of the Rothschild syndicate. The foreign interest, 75 per cent., is represented by the Rothschilds and Messrs. Drexel and the Seligmans.

—Collections are reported better, and city deposits are improving. Trade in wholesale departments is steadily increasing, and the orders for goods by mail are getting larger and more numerous daily, while the attendance of buyers is quite respectable. The flow of currency to country points—grain and live stock districts—is on a fairly active scale. Most of the orders are from the corn and live stock districts; still there was a fair sprinkling from the wheat producing sections. The inquiry for extensions or renewals was of a trifling character.—*Chicago Inter-Ocean, August 28.*

—An improvement in business is confidently anticipated. It may be slow and gradual in its development, but there is a very general conviction that it has got to come, and that it is likely to be continuous and lasting. Many branches of business have already started up with renewed courage, and many of those which for some time past have barely been able to hold on and live are now making money.—*Boston Advertiser.*

—The United States Circuit Court of Virginia has just decided, in a suit to enforce the personal liability of shareholders in a suspended national bank, that the proceedings of the Treasury Department are not evidence that the bank owes debts beyonds its assets, and requiring a resort to the personal liability provision, but this fact must be proved at the trial.

Robinson Bros., Brokers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

Gold	110¾	5-20's 1865-coupons	119
U. S. 6's 1881, coup	119	10-40's	115¾
do. '67	117¾	Currency 6's	126½
" 1865 new	115¾	New 5 per cents	115¾
5-20's 1867	117¾	10-40's coupons	119

N. Y. Central	107	Ohio & Mississippi	21¾
Erie	18¾	Chicago, Pacific	90
do. pref	33	Toledo & Wabash	2
C. C. & I. C	5¾	Harlem	120
St. Paul	34¾	Adams Express	110
Do. Pref	66¾	American Express	60
Michigan Southern	90¾	United States	84
Do. Central	93¾	W. Fargo & Co. Ex	86
Northwestern com	86½	Quicksilver	18
do. pref	84¾	Mariposa	7
Rock Island	108¼	Hannibal & St. Jo	11
Cleve. & Pittsb	90	Missouri Pacific	18
Pacific Mail	33	Iron Mountain	18
Western Union Tel.	69¾		

Robinson Bros. furnish the following quotations of active stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board.

P. R. R. (A)	47¾	Cen. Trans (B)	42¾
Reading ($)	45¾	Empire do. (A)	32
U. Cos. of N. J. R. R. & C.	7,00	Mail	102
Oil Creek (B)	9¾	P. C. & St. L. 7's (A)	81
Lehigh Valley (8)	53¾	N. Pacific bonds	101¼

NEW YORK, August 30, 1876.

Money closed easy at 1@ prime mercantile paper 3@4. The customs receipts were $50,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $245,000. The clearings were $71,000,000. Sterling was dull at 487@489. Gold was heavy and lower this afternoon, and declined to 110¾. The opening and highest price of the day was 110¾. Governments closed steady. Railroad bonds were firm in late dealings. Chicago & Northwest consolidated gold 7s advanced to 93¾. The balance of the list was firm at the morning prices. State bonds were quiet and prices nominal. Speculation on the Stock Exchange exhibited a firm tone for the general list at the opening, and prices advanced ½@¾ per cent. Later the market became alternately weak and firm. Coal shares fluctuated ½@¾ per cent. Other stocks changed only ½@1. In late dealings coal shares were firm, due in part to the fact that the prices for coal at the auction sale, which showed a decline at the beginning of $1.50@3.00 per ton, rallied about one dollar per ton, and there was an active demand for coal. Delaware, Lackawanna & Western recovered to 81¼ and New Jersey Central to 38¾. The balance of the list was off ½@1 per cent. from the best prices of the afternoon. The general market closed active, unsettled and feverish. Stocks were generally scarce for delivery, and some shares commanded a premium for daily use. The following rates for Delaware & Hudson Canal are ¼@¾ per cent., Delaware, Lackawanna & Western ½@¾, New Jersey Central ½@¾, Rock Island 1-32@1-16, and Michigan Central flat to 1-32 per cent. Western Union and Lake Shore are loaning flat. The transactions on the Stock Exchange today aggregated 148,000 shares, of which 3,300 were Erie, 20,400 Lake Shore, 6,500 Northwestern, 5,000 Rock Island, 2,000 Pacific Mail, 17,000 St. Paul, 2,900 Western Union, 50,000 Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, 18,000 New Jersey Central, and 5,500 Michigan Central.

Governments.—United States Coupons 1881, 117½@5-20s '65, 113¾; do. new, 113¾; do. '67, 117¾; do. '68, 119; 10-40s, 115¾; currency 6s, 126¾.

State Bonds.—Tennessees old, 49¾; do. new, 48; Virginia new, 25; do. old, 26; Missouri 6s, 106¾.

Stocks.—Western Union Telegraph Company, 69¾; Quicksilver, 13; do. preferred, 15; Pacific Mail, 32¾; Mariposa, 5; do. preferred, 6; Adams Express, 107; Wells, Fargo & Company's Express, 85½; American Express, 60; United States Express, 63; New York Central, 107; Erie, 18¾; do. preferred, 15; Harlem, 137; do. preferred, 133; Michigan Central, 39½; Panama, 26; Union Pacific, 62; Lake Shore, 83½; Illinois Central, 88; Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 92½; Northwestern common, 86½; do. preferred, 69½; C. C. C. & I., 41; New Jersey Central, 38¾; Rock Island, 108¾; St. Paul, 32½; do. preferred, 69¾; Toledo & Wabash, 2; do. preferred, 2; Fort Wayne, 101; Terre Haute, 16½; do. preferred, 113½; Chicago & Alton, 97; do. preferred, 103½; Ohio & Mississippi, 21½; Delaware & Lackawanna, 81½; Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph Co., 17½; Missouri Pacific, 4; Atlantic & Pacific preferred, 2½; Indiana Central, 3½; Burlington & Quincy, 14; Hannibal & St. Joseph, 11½; Central Pacific, 10½; Union Pacific, 106½; Union Pacific land grant, 105; Union Pacific Sinking Fund, 96.

LONDON, August 29.—The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day was £98,000. Consols: 96 5-16@5-20s '65, 105½; do. '67, 108¾; 10-40s, 106½; new 5s, 107; New York Central, 96; Erie, 19¾; do. preferred, 18.

PARIS, August 29.—Rentes 106f 5c.

FRANKFORT, August 29.—United States new 5s, 102¾.

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, August 29, 1876.

The leading merchandise markets were moderately active to-day, but devoid of any new features, excepting that Sugars were reported offish. Grain and Flour continues quiet, and the same is true of produce generally.

APPLES—Continue dull, with a supply in excess of present wants; selling at $1@1 ₱ bbl.

BERRIES—Are about out of season; we continue to quote at 90@75c per bucket.

BUTTER—There is a continued fair demand, and Fine stock is firm at yesterday's quotations; prime to choice solid packed, in firkins and tubs, 26@28c; do, roll, 22@24c.

CHEESE—Continues quiet and unchanged; prime Ohio Factory, sale to the trade, and 9@9¼c in a jobbing way.

EGGS—The market is firmer, and with a light supply and an increased inquiry, prices for fresh stock are advancing; we now quote at 18@18c.

FLOUR—Continues firm, and while there has been no general advance as yet, the tendency is decidedly in that direction. As stated in our last, many of the western millers are asking an advance of from 15 to 25c ₱ bbl, in consequence of the enhanced cost of old wheat. While the expectations of those who have been predicting cheaper breadstuffs are not likely to be realized just yet, there is nothing, on the other hand, to warrant any material or permanent advance.

Red winter wheat flours	$5,00@5,50	₱ bbl.
Amber wheat flours	7,00@7,50	"
Spring wheat flours	5,75@6,25	"
Fancy process and fancy white wheat	8,50@9,50	"
Rye flour	4,00@4,75	"

GROCERIES—While Roasted Coffee is lower green was reported firmer, and an increased trade is expected within the next week or so as stocks in the interior are small. Refined Sugars are weak, and a reduction of ¼@½c within the next day or two is not improbable unless the markets east should stiffen up again. There is a continued, fair degree of activity.

RICE.

Carolina	6¾@7¼	Louisiana	6¼@6¾

SUGARS.

Cut Loaf	12 a	Standard B	11¾a
Crushed	12¾a	Standard Ex C	11¾a
Granulated	12¾a	Ref. Yellow	9¾@10¾
Powdered	12¾a	N. O. new crop	8¾a 9¾
Standard A	11¾a		

SYRUPS.

Choice	65	a68	Fair	65	a65
Prime	60	a63	Dark	45	a50

MOLASSES.

N. O. Choice			N. O. strictly prime	62
Fair		60	Demara	50a53

TEAS.

Young Hyson	35a50	85	Japan	40a55
Gunpowder	45a50	90	Oolong	32a55
Imperial	40a	75	Souchong	35a75

COFFEES.

Fancy Rio	22 a	a Rio (5 pkgs)	25¾
Prime Rio	21@22	Rio Double	25
Good Rio	20	Roasted Java	36
Old Gov Java	32		

GRAIN—The market for Wheat is decidedly firmer, with rather more inquiry but prices remain unchanged; No. 1 red winter, $1,10@1,12½; No. 1 amber, $1,15@1,18. The Chicago market was reported easier to-day, and the short were feeling better in consequence; there is now a speculating operation on in Chicago, and quite an opening up. We understand that one dealer here was "short" 20,000 bushels of Wheat in Chicago the other day. The Oat market continues firm but unchanged; new ousted on track at 32½@33½c, and old at 34a 35c. Corn is rather more inquiry but prices are weaker; we hear of several cars shelled having been sold at 50@51c free in elevator for good round corn. Ear Corn dull and nominal at 50@51. Rye quiet and unchanged at 65@66c.

HAY—Under crop, loose, from country wagons, prime, according to quality. Baled cannot be laid down here to afford a margin for profit, hence the market is bare, but there is little or no demand.

OILS—Extra No. 1 winter lard oil, 86c; No. 1 do, 80c; No. 2, 70; white Miners oil, 60; yellow, 57; summer oils dull and lower as holders are anxious to realize before the fall of pipe lines. Linseed oil is quoted at 53 for raw and 58 for boiled. Carbon has advanced late ₱ gallon within the past week, and we now quote at 22a22½c.

ONIONS—Continue dull, but nominally unchanged at $1,75@2 ₱ bbl, as to quality.

POTATOES—Irish scarce and higher; 80a85c ₱ bushel. Sweets unchanged at $4@4,50 ₱ bbl for Baltimores, and $3@3,50 ₱ bbl for Jerseys.

PROVISIONS—Our advices from all points report Mess Pork dull and lower, while Lard and bulk meats were firmer and more active. In our market business continues quite active, the demand for sugar-cured meats is brisk and Hams are getting scarce.

Hams—Ex S C ₱ lb	—	Mess Pork ₱ bbl	19,00
Do. Canvassed	15¾	Short Cut do	20,00
Shoulders Ex S C	9¾	Lard, Prime	12
Do. Canvassed	10¾	Lard, Ref for sum-	
Ex S C Bacon	—	mer use—in trcs	12¾
Do. Canvassed	14¾	Do. ¼ bbls	13
Dried beef Ex S. C.	—	Do. ½ do	13¾
Do. Canvassed	16	Do. ₱ lb cashes	14¾
Beef Tongues S. C.	—	Do. 5 lb do	14¾
per doz	16¾	Do. 3 lb pails	15
Bacon Shoulders	8¾	Do. 5 lb do	14¾
Short Rib Sides	11¾	Do. 6 lb do	14¾
Clear Sides	12	Hour Bird Sausage	—

PEACHES—10@12 per box.

PLUMS—Quotable at 8c@8,50 per stand of two bush.

RAGS—Steady at 2½@ ₱ lb for good country mixed.

TALLOW—Dull; No. 1 city rendered 5a5½c; do. country, 5a5½c.

SEEDS—Timothy Seed is quoted in a jobbing way at $2,00a2,25 ₱ bu. No movement in Clover or Flax Seed.

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, August 29, 1876.

There was an easier feeling developed in the market to-day, without however, any quotable decline in prices as compared with Monday. It is intimated that but comparatively little Crude has been purchased by refiners for some days, which would indicate that they were apprehensive that the advance had been too rapid to be permanent, and that a reaction would no doubt follow. It looked to-day as if these apprehensions were about to be realized, although, of course, no one expects the market to go back to where it was prior to this last advance. Indeed, the outlook continues very favorable to the producer, and unless some new territory is opened up prices are destined to rule high as compared with what they have been for a year past.

Crude was quoted this P. M. at $1,97¾ for United, $4,05 for small lots of outside shipment, $4,20 for regular loads and $4,30 for Union. United was quoted at $1,02¾ at 2 P. M. Refined also easier but without quotable change; Philadelphia and Baltimore, 25¾a25¾, equal to 22a22¼ on cars here.

Oil Barrels unchanged; countries, $1,50; 2-thirty make, $1,60@1,80, as to size.

SHIPMENTS OF REFINED OIL EAST VIA. A. V. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Standard Oil Co	Warden, F & Co	Phila. 2,982
Lockhart & F	Do	do. 613
Do	Do	do. 203
H. S. A Stewart	John S. Davis	do. 200
Total		4,000

RECEIPTS CRUDE OIL VIA. A. V. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
J. Rushnell	Viola o w	1,435
J. Rushnell	Crystal o w	391
N. W. Stevenson	Central o w	671
N. W. Stevenson	Central o w	2,372
J. Rushnell	Model o w	443
J. Rushnell	Brilliant o w	967
Total		7,000

SHIPMENTS OF REFINED OIL EAST PER ALLEGHENY VALLEY AND B. AND O. RAILROADS.

Shipper.	Consignee	Bbls.
Lockhart & Co	Fancher & Co	Bath 200

Louisville Tobacco Market.

The bulk of the offerings this week affording a poor assortment of desirable sorts, the market showed the same want of life it has done for the last two weeks, excepting yesterday, when, with a better assortment of cutters and colony fillers, there was more animation than any day this week, with greater firmness in such than the market today, however, was rather languid, with a very poor assortment, out of the small breaks of 145 hhds, which were mostly of an inferior description.

Prices for thoroughly good cutting and manufacturing fillers are quite firm at last week's figures. All others are steady. No selections of any description have been offered this week. The offerings and receipts of Mixtures are now very light, the sales of them being only some 60 hhds.

The views of holders and buyers appear to be more apart this week than they have been for some time, if we may judge from fully 100 hhds being refused at the breaks, consisting of all descriptions. Holders seem disposed to rely for strength on the prospect of much lighter receipts for the future, and the possibility of an early frost this year, predicated somewhat on the cool snap we had last night, so that is more than likely we shall have a rather sensitive market for some time to come.

The receipts of this week do not show any decrease, but an increase of 100 over last week, the aggregate this week being 1,200 hhds, which is also 100 more than the sales, which this week foot up 1,107 hhds, including 193 reviews and 93 sold privately; of the latter was one lot of 61 hhds of fine Davies County leaf, suitable for the English market, at 14. Quotations remain same as last week.

Progress of Summer Packing.

The Chicago *Daily Commercial Bulletin* says: There is very little change to note regarding packing operations during the past week. The receipts of hogs were comparatively light, but packers were not anxious to purchase, and prices declined slightly, chiefly on the heavier qualities. Packers have moderate stocks on hand and a fair number of contracts ahead, and are not disposed to increase their supply in view of the rather unfavorable advices from the eastern and foreign markets and the weakening in values. The moderate discount made on meats for future delivery during the coming packing season also tends to slacken the inquiry and limit orders to supplying immediate wants. As stated last week the prospects are that packing operations will be somewhat limited during the next month. During October, if the weather is favorable, the slaughter may show an increase over that of last year. The quality of hogs arriving is not quite so good—more rough and common droves being forwarded to market.

The packing to date aggregates about 840,000 hogs against about 565,000 hogs to date at this time last year, and a total packing of 728,781 during last summer. At other points packing is progressing slowly, but the aggregate packing in the west is largely ahead of that of last year. The packing at Cedar Rapids to date is 67,400 hogs, against 50,296 to date last year.

Receipts of Blooms, Ore, Pig Metal and Scrap Iron.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

J. Reamer m	2	Mahoney & Co	1
A. H. Childs m	1	Lewis O. & P m	2
W. A. B. Co m	1	Loomis & Collard m	1
Total	4		

ALLEGHENY VALLEY R R.

Jones & L m	2	J. Moorhead b	8
Total	2		8

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.

Jones & L m	3	Shoen'r B & Co o	4
Phillips N. & Co m	1	Lucy Fur o	5
Reese G. & W p	1	H. Lloyd & Son m	1
Isabella Fur m	5	Pgh F. & I. Co	2
Graf B. & Co o	1	Lewis O. & P o	1
Total	23		

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO R. R.

E. Thompson S. Wk	17	Nimick & Co m	2
Myers, McC & Co m	1	Carnegie Bros m	2
J. Painter & Son m	11	H. Lloyd & Son m	2
Lewis O. & Co m	1	Isabella Fur o	1
Moorhead & Co s	1		
Total	46		

SCRAP IRON, &c.

W. J. HAMMOND

DEALER IN

WROUGHT AND CAST IRON,

Wrought Turnings, Cast Turnings, Old Railroad Locomotive Tire, Old Car and Driving Wheels, Old Boilers,

Brass, Copper, Lead and Zinc,

W. J. Hammond,

Cor. Eleventh and Duquesne Way, Pittsburgh, Pa

CHOICE SHELLED CORN—ONE CAR Kansas, to arrive and for sale by B. DICKEY & CO., 77 Water street.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, August 29, 1876.

FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat unsettled; No. 2 Chicago spring 92¾c cash; 92¾c September; 94¼a 97 October; closed 94¼c October; No. 3 82a 82½c; rejected 67a68c. Corn unsettled but generally higher; No. 2 43¾c cash; 43¾c September; 43c October, Oats dull, No. 2 31 a31 1-4c cash; 31 1-4 September and October, Rye quiet and steady; 57a58c. Barley dull; 80c cash.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull; $15,90 cash and October, $14,65 the year. Lard dull; $10,90 cash; $10,80 October; $9,02½ the year. Bulk meats quiet and steady; shoulders 5¾a6c.

WHISKY—Dull and unchanged.

On call board wheat was heavy and lower; 92¾c September; 94¾c October. Corn weaker; 42¾c September; 42¾a42½c October. Oats unchanged. Pork panicky and lower; $15,50 September and October; $14 year. Lard heavy; $9,73 September; $9,70 October.

New York.

NEW YORK, August 29.—Flour in buyers' favor; receipts 19,000 bbls.; superfine western and State $3,00a4,10; common to good $4,25a4,65; good to choice $4,60a5,10; white wheat extra $5,15a7,50; St. Louis $4,15a 7,75. Rye flour steady at $4,75a5,00. Corn meal dull; western $2,55a2,85. Wheat dull and heavy; No. 1 spring $1,08a1,18; No. 2 Milwaukee 98ca$1,08; steam $1,03. No. 2 red 98c. Rye firm at 90c. Barley and malt nominal. Corn steady; receipts 174,000 bush.; western mixed 50a52c. Oats active and a shade firmer; receipts 11,000 bush; western mixed and State 34a42c. Hay and hops unchanged. Coffee unchanged. Sugar steady; fair to good refining 8¾a9¾c. Molasses and Rice quiet. Petroleum firm; crude 14¾a15c; refined 26c; cases 30c; naphtha 13c. Rosin unchanged. Tu rentine firm at 30c. Eggs; western 16a20c. Pork dull at $16,70. Beef quiet; middles dull; western 9¾@9¾c; city 9¾a9¾c. Lard dull at $10a10,17½. Butter steady; western 13a 27c. Cheese 3a9¾c. Whisky $1,13.

Foreign.

LONDON, August 29.—Refined petroleum 18d.

ANTWERP, August 29.—Refined petroleum 50f.

LIVERPOOL, August 29.—Cotton firm and unchanged; sales 6,000; speculation and export 1,000; American 3,800. Breadstuffs firm. California white wheat average 9s 3d a9s 5d, Club 9s 4d@9s 10d; red western spring, No. 2 to No. 1, 7s 8d@8s 10d; winter 9s 3d@8s 6d. Flour 22¾a23¾s. Clover-seed 50s35s. Lard 50s. Cheese 46s. Refined petroleum 18d, spirits 11d.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, August 29.—Cotton dull and easier at 10½c. Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull; white $1,02a1,10. Corn dull at 43a46c. Oats firmer at 35a36c. Rye firm at 56c. Barley firm at 85a88c. Pork dull at $16,00@16,25. Lard dull; steam 10c asked; kettle 12a12½c. Bulk meats firm; shoulders 6¼c; clear rib 7¾c; clear 8¾c. Bacon dull; 7¾a9¾a9¾c. Whisky quiet and steady at $1,13. Butter dull; prime to choice western extra 17a21c.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, August 29. — Flour steady. Wheat steady; No. 2 white Wabash $1,17; No. 3 do. $1,14; No. 2 white Michigan new $1,11; amber new $1,12½; No. 3 red new $1,04; amber Illinois new $1,12. Corn quiet and weak; high mixed spot and seller September 42½c; seller mixed do. 47½c; seller grade 46½c; damaged 40c. Oats firm; No. 2 33 3-4c; white old 38c; Michigan 33c; rejected 29¾c.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, August 29.—Flour firm and unchanged. Wheat firm and unchanged. Corn western mixed firm at 45@45½c. Oats steady; western mixed 35a36c. Rye 54a 55c. Pork steady; $18,50a19. Bulk shoulders 6¾c; sugar cured 8¾c. Hams 12½a13¾c; clear rib 9¾a10c. Lard; refined 11¾c. Butter unchanged. Whisky dull; western $1,13. Petroleum strong; crude 12¾a12¾c; refined 24c.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, August 29.—Cotton and flour unchanged. Wheat somewhat lower; $1,14¾ a1,15. Corn lower; No. 2 mixed 42½a44c. Oats dull at 31c. Rye and Barley nominal. Whisky steady at $1,10. Pork dull at $16,00a17. Lard dull at 10c. Bulk meats at 6¾, 8¾a8½c. Bacon steady at 8¾, 9¾a10¾c.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, August 29.—Flour quiet and firm. Wheat opened steady; closed steady; No. 1 Milwaukee $1,09; No. 2 98 1-2c; No. 3 94 1-2c. Corn higher; No. 2 42 3-4c. Oats higher; No. 2 33 1-2c. Rye firm; No. 1 63c. Barley steady; No. 2 spring new 87c; September 86½.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, August 29.—Cotton dull at 11c. Flour unchanged. Wheat unchanged; dull; red 95c; amber $1,01a1,06. Corn dull; 43a44c. Oats firm; new 30c. Provisions dull and unchanged. Whisky dull and nominal; $1,10.

Boston.

BOSTON, August 29.—Flour: demand steady and prices unchanged. Corn: heavy receipts have depressed the market; mixed and yellow 57a58c. Oats firmer; No. 2 white and mixed 40a44c; rejected 34a40c.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, August 29.—Cotton dull; 11¾c; sales 300 bales; receipts 73; no shipments. Others unchanged.

Oswego.

OSWEGO, August 29.—Wheat unchanged. Corn dull; no grade 55c.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, August 29.—Petroleum steady; s. w. 110 test, 22 1-2c.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, August 29.—Cornmeal firm; $2,35 Others unchanged.

Live Stock.

BUFFALO, August 29.—Cattle: receipts to-day 935 head, total for the week thus far 7,871 head, 3,000 of same, against 411 cars at same time last week; market fairly active yesterday, and a shade lower to-day; offerings fair quality; sales 125 cars at about the same prices as closed last week for best grades; shippers and butchers a shade weaker on medium and common; Illinois steers $4,50@4,75; Michigan and Ohio $4,40; Ohios $4a4,75; Cherokee $4a4,15. Sheep and lambs: receipts to-day 200 head, total for the week 6,400, against 7,400 same time last week; market dull and slow; sales 7 cars; offerings generally fair to good; prices fully ¼a¾c off last week's quotations, with downward a tendency; eastern market reports unfavorable; Michigan sheep $4,15a4,37½; Indianas $4a4,62½; Ohios $5,30. Hogs: receipts to-day 600 head, total for the week 12,000, against 8,700 last week; market yesterday was fairly active; sales 20 cars; market to-day was dull and slow; demand light and confined to Yorkers; sales 9 cars at $6,15a6,35; 5 cars heavy mixed to demand; holding at yesterday's quotation; $6,20a6,25; a few lots light grassers unsold, but offered at $6.

CHICAGO, August 29.—Cattle: receipts 5,000 head; shipments 700; market dull and nearly nominal; prices unchanged. Hogs: receipts 12,000 head; shipments 2,400; market dull; 5a10c lower; sales $5a6,30; common to medium $5,60a5,90; fair to choice light $6,a6,35; closing dull; buyers holding off. Sheep: receipts 200 head; nominally unchanged.

ST. LOUIS, August 29.—Hogs: demand exceeds supply; Yorkers and bacon $5,90a 6,00; butchers $6,10a6,40. Cattle steady; prime steers $3,87 1-2a4,25; cows and heifers; $2,62½a3,62½; common to choice Texans $3a3,62½.

CINCINNATI, August 29.—Hogs steady; common to light $5,50a6,00; fair to good light $6,25a6,35.

Cotton.

NEW YORK, August 29.—Cotton firm at 11¾a12c; futures steady; August 11 21-32a 11 11-16c; September 11 17-32a11 9-16c; October 11 3-32c; November 10 29-32a11 c; December 11¾a11 9-32c; January 11¾c.

GALVESTON, August 29.—Cotton easy; middlings 11¾c; net receipts 555 bales; gross 557; sales 400.

SAVANNAH, August 29.—Cotton easy; middlings 10¾c; net receipts 301 bales; gross 351; sales 191.

MOBILE, August 29.—Cotton weak and irregular; middlings 11c; net receipts 308 bales; sales 100.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, August 29.—The package trade in domestics is fairly active and prices steadily held. Bleached shirtings are firm at the late advance. Prints are very active and the supply very light. Ginghams are rather quiet. Worsted dress goods continue active. Woolen goods for men's wear are in moderate request, and flannels more firmly held.

RIVER NEWS.

State of the Rivers, Movements of Steamboats, &c.

RIPLEY has shipped 1,309 hogsheads tobacco this year.

THE Jno. Gilmore is laid up at Pomeroy, awaiting water.

THE Scout is en route from Wheeling, and will probably arrive to-day.

The Josephine arrived at Bismarck from the Yellowstone on the 16th.

THE John L. Rhoads was to have left Cincinnati yesterday for New Galenas.

THE Frank Willard was due last evening; she was at the Trap at last accounts.

THE safe that was in the hull of the Mary Bell has been recovered by the wrecking-boat Osage.

JAS. A. SAYRES, a steamboat passenger agent for the past fifteen years, died at Memphis on Saturday.

CAPT. JAS. REES, JR., will take Capt. Postal's new steamer to Memphis. She will be completed in about two weeks.

CAPT. W. HUGHES will have a small cabin put on the Carondelet. She will leave Memphis on her first trip on September 4.

COM. S. B. COULSON has telegraphed to Bismarck for a couple of boats to come down to Yankton and take on loads for above.

THE marks last evening indicated about 9½ inches—the lowest point it has reached this summer. Weather continues clear and pleasant.

RANGE 23 is en route to St. Louis in tow of the Grand Lake, with 600 bbls flour and 500 bbls corn meal, which will be auctioned next Thursday.

CAPT. J. N. WILLIAMSON has passed his new boat after W. P. Thompson, Vice-President of the Camden Consolidated Oil Company, of Parkersburgh.

CAPT. HIRAM K. HAZLETT was in St. Louis Friday, having just arrived from the Rio Grande, on which stream his brother George is piloting the U. S. gunboat Rio Brazos.

MR. TOM BALLARD, who has been a captain and pilot in the Louisville and Henderson packet trade for many years, died at Mauckport, Ind., Saturday, of dropsy of the heart.

THE Vicksburg *Herald* says: If that bar below the cut-off keeps reaching out into the river it will connect with the island after awhile, and shut out the entire city as a port of entry.

A ST. LOUIS dispatch under date of Aug. 29, says: Capt. Harry A. Dohrman, of the Belle o' Shreveport, leaves to-day for his home in Steubenville, O., where he will remain until his boat returns from New Orleans. The Whale and barges are up to leave for Pittsburgh on Tuesday.

A LITTLE passenger steamer is being built for the Youghiogheny river. She is to be 85 feet in length, 16 feet beam and 30 inches hold. The machinery, which will be furnished by James Rees, will consist of two boilers, 24 inches in diameter and 14 feet long; two cylinders, 8 inches diameter, with old slide valves, and 30 inch stroke.

A GALLIPOLIS telegram of the 27th, says: Miss Maggie Cunningham, of Lewis Run, bore parents, a deck passenger from Pitt burgh to Pomeroy, on the steamer David Sinton, while attempting to draw a bucket of water, near Eight-mile Island, was pulled into the river and drowned. Every effort was made by the officers of the boat to save her.

KROKUS *Gate City*, 28th. Judge Love announced his decision yesterday as to the value of the Enterprise at the time she was sunk by the Colossal. He fixed the hull at $4,000 and the value of the wreck at $500, leaving $4,000 to be divided between the two boat—in other words, rendered judgment against the Colossal for $2,500. The decision of the Court as to the apportionment of court costs was reserved until the end of the case. It is understood that these should be paid in full by the defendants, while the latter hold that they should be divided the same as the damages.

A FEW years ago a man named Will S. Hays fell from the fourth story of a building in St. Louis and broke his neck. The wires whispered the intelligence from the Atlantic to the shores of the Pacific and the million voices exclaimed, "Is it Hays, the baseball man?" Some said yes, and some said no, but pitied "No, he was a brick-layer and a useful man," since that date "our William" has developed talent and has become statesman, philosopher and river pirate. Here, in free America, in the nineteenth century, amid all the blaze of political excitement, Mr. Hays has just completed a campaign song that would rouse the savage breast of Sitting Bull, and cause his forgiving eye to sparkle like horse-shoes on a blacksmith's anvil.—*Louisville Ledger.*

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO R. R.—10 bbls whisky, F. Evert; 5 do, S. Hellbronner; 2 do, Klein, S. & Co; 25 do spirits, Cary & F; 6 pkgs tobacco, Wilson & Co; 2 do, Lewis O. & P m; 2 do, Brooks & Co; 2 do, Johnson, E. & Co; 8 do, H. Dallmeyer; 2 do, Lutz & Co; 6 do, G. Derr; 3 do, P. Poland; 2 pkgs drugs, R. E. Co; 2 do, Penfield & Voigt, M. & Co; 10 do, Aiken, W. & P; 12 bags feathers, A. Gradwohl; 8 sks sugar, F. Wilson; 4 bbls salts, W. Gilmer; 6 hds mdse, S. A. Clark; 1 bbl crackers, Kennedy & Co; 10 do flour, J. H. Ortman; 5 do, 124 sks do, 39 do bran, H. Weber & Co; 178 do wheat, Marshall, K & Co; 5 bbls whisky, Hay & Co; 1 do, Hamilton & Co; 1 do, J. F. Minnick; 10 do, F. Kaiser & Co; 5 tres of beef in bbls, Armour & Co; 1 do, Wolves, J. & Strott; 1 do, F. Kober; 1 do, G. Eberhard, 2 sks sugar, C. Atwell & Co; 1 bbl mdse 2 brs do, J. K. Andrews; 4 bbls flour, Hale and Hart; 1 do, Schoen'r B & Co; 2 pkgs tobacco, S. & W. Jones; 1 bbl, 22 sks soap 20¼ butts tobacco, Means, S. & Co; 50 sks feed 3 bbls flour, Adams & E; 225 pcs sides, E. H. Myers & Co; 17 do, Myers, J. K. Lee.

PITTSBURGH, FT WAYNE & CHICAGO R. R.—129 pkgs lard, Walker, Jones & Co; 1 pkg tobacco, Mark & Co; 25 do, Carter Bro & Co; 48 do, Johnston, E. & Co; 1 do, Wilson & Co; 1 do, Lewis O. & P; 1 do, Hamilton & Co; 1 do, Hays, J. & Co; 1 do, Wilson & Co

HOME NEWS.

Parties who do not receive the GAZETTE by 7 A. M., are requested to notify the office, and the tardiness will be corrected at once.

The probabilities for to-day are falling and stationary barometer, southerly to westerly winds, and generally warmer, clear or partly cloudy weather, possibly succeeded by rain areas.

Iron City College.

Corner Penn avenue and Sixth street, now in session. Students received at any time. Address for circulars J. C. Smith, A. M., Principal.

Another Outrage.

At Millvale, up the West Penn Railroad, on Sunday, a colored girl about fifteen years of age, the daughter of parents named McGuire, was outraged by a villain who entered the house when all were absent save his victim. She is subject to epilepsy, and after each attack of the disease is for some time in an unsound mental condition. She was this way when found by her assailant.

Reception to Rev. Alex. Clark.

The friends of Rev. Alexander Clark are cordially invited to attend a reception to be given to him at Castle Shannon camp ground, this afternoon, at three o'clock. Mr. Clark is so well known in this city that a large gathering is expected. A few days since he arrived home from Europe, and it is in view of this, and his mission as fraternal messenger to Methodism abroad, that the welcome is given. An address may be anticipated from Mr. Clark himself, and from various eminent speakers. Train leaves Mt. Washington at 2 o'clock, P. M.

Councilman Elected.

The election held yesterday in the Third ward, Allegheny, for a member of Common Council to fill the vacancy created by the resignation of Charles Lingenfelter, resulted in the choice of Mr. James Stedeford, a gentleman so well known and popular that the citizens are to be congratulated upon their worthy selection. Altogether there were four candidates for the place. The vote was as follows:

James Stedeford, R.	219
Victor E. Pashine, R.	185
Charles Wehner, D.	95
Wm. Heckel, R.	7

A BAD FALL.

Col. Morgan Falls Down a Recess on Smithfield Street.

About 11 o'clock last night Col. George F. Morgan, well-known in this city, was discovered lying in the recess between the barber shop and the pavement wall under the Masonic Bank, on Smithfield street, in an insensible condition. Notification was immediately given at the Mayor's Office, and the police gathered and carried the insensible form to the Central Station. Dr. McCoy was summoned and found that Col. M. had received a very severe scalp wound, but the skull was not crushed. The wound is serious, but it was impossible to say whether or not it would prove fatal as the extent of the injury to the brain could not be told until the effects of the liquor under which the gentleman was laboring at the time of the accident were off.

AMUSEMENTS.

Academy of Music.

There was no diminution in the size of the audience that enjoyed the second performance last night of Carncross & Dixey's minstrel troupe. It is the favorite organization of its character that visits Pittsburgh, and as it is never suffered to deteriorate in quality, it's popularity is, therefore, easily accounted for. Reserved seats are for sale at Hale's.

Friendship Park.

The trotting race at Friendship Park this afternoon will be for a purse of $200. Five entries have been made, viz., Sago, Little Sam, Gray Charlie, Stranger and Bob. To-morrow's racing race will be for $150. The horses will be called at 2:30.

CITY MORTALITY.

The Number of Deaths in the City Last Week.

Dr. Snively reports 57 deaths in the city last week, from the following causes:

Measles, 1; scarlet fever, 2; enteric fever, 2; remittent fever, 1; diphtheria, 1; whooping cough, 2; choleraic diarrhea, 9; small-pox 1; phthisis pulmonalis, 1; tabes mesenterica, 2; purpura hemmorrhagica, 1; dropsy, 1; congestion of the brain, 1; hydrocephalus, 1; infantile convulsions, 2; valve-disease of heart 1; croup, 2; pneumonia, 1; hydrothorax, 1; teething, 2; dysentery, 3; hernia strangulated, 1; diarrhea, 8; peritonitis, 1; puerperal convulsions, 1; premature birth, 1; debility, 2; falls, 1, accident 1; bursting of flywheel, 1; suicide, cutting throat, 1; unknown, 1. Total, 57. White, males, 28; females, 26, colored males, total 57. Married, males, 6; females, 4; single, males, 24; females, 21, widowers, 1; total, 57. Under 1 year of age, 17; from 1 to 2, 17; 2 to 5, 7; 5 to 10, 1; 10 to 20, 1; 20 to 30, 5; 30 to 40, 2; 40 to 50, 2; 50 to 70, 3; 70 to 80, 2.

MORE LIGHT.

Allegheny's Proposed New Gas Works —An Available Proposition Received.

The negotiations for the purchase of the Allegheny gas works by Allegheny City are not so old that they have been forgotten. They took place about two years ago, and the matter was then very freely discussed in the public prints. The maneuvering to get the works under the control of the municipal authorities proved fruitless. After a respite of a couple of years the Gas Committee, under the incentive of exorbitant bills, a few months ago again took the matter up and invited proposals for the erection of a new gas works. They received several, all of which have been the subject of careful consideration. Yesterday afternoon a party of New York capitalists submitted another proposition, the gist of which the committee declines to make public just at present. It is thought, however, that it is likely to prove more acceptable and advantageous than any of the others. The authors of the proposition were present in Allegheny in person, and on Wednesday afternoon examining the history of the negotiations of 1873-4, and the law governing the Allegheny Gas Company and the supply of gas to Allegheny City and its residents, as well as all other legal and historical matters likely to have any bearing upon them in case they commence operations. They agree to erect a works, and guarantee that the price of gas to the citizens and the municipality shall not exceed a certain sum, provided they are allowed the privilege of supplying the street lamps. At the next session of the Gas Committee the proposition will doubtless be made public in full.

THE LEAFY GROVE.

Camp Meeting Services Yesterday.

The services at Castle Shannon began yesterday morning at nine o'clock, with an experience meeting, conducted by Rev. R. H. Sutton. At eleven o'clock Rev. Wm. Collier, D. D., of Sharpsburg, delivered a most thrilling sermon from Rom. II:6, 7, 8, 9,—in which he beautifully described the glorious rewards of well doing. At three o'clock the Tennesseans treated the audience to a rich feast of their plantation melodies, including the following pieces: "We all got to come to judgment in the morning," "Reign master Jesus," "Goin' to have a meetin' here to night," "Hope beyond," "Sanctify me massa Jesus," "Moon-light on the Lake," "Arise, shine, give God the glory," and many others, which they rendered in the most inimitable style. In the evening at 7½ o'clock Rev. J. J. Murray, D. D., delivered a touching sermon to the unconverted, from Acts, XIII: 26, "To you is this salvation sent." A prayer meeting followed under the direction of Rev. G. G. Westfall, during the progress of which a number of penitents went to the altar for prayer. The spiritual interest of the meeting is daily increasing. A number of persons have professed faith in Christ, and others are still seeking Jesus. A concert of sacred melody will be given this evening by the Tennesseans.

Hollow Rock Camp Meeting.

HOLLOW ROCK, O., August 29, 1876.

The State camp meeting at this place is now open. About double the number of tents are up that were here last year. The ministerial arrivals up to the close of the mail are Revs. T. Jones, Central Ohio Conference; Ball, Loudonsville; Lowman, Canton; Dennis, Guernsey county; Hudson, Alliance; McCall, Eastern Ohio Conference; Jacobs, Shreve, O. The auditorium has been increased one-half in size, and many other improvements about the grounds are noticeable. The boarding house has been enlarged and improved, and the public may expect to find this the camp meeting of the season. Great credit is due Rev. S. W. Dennis for his untiring devotion to the cause, and for his fine executive ability as shown in the progress made to this date.

H.

Notice.—For some time past many of our customers have been disappointed in not getting what French bread they wanted at our retail department, No. 18 Fifth avenue. We have increased our facilities and will endeavor hereafter to have a full supply for all.

S. S. MARVIN & Co.

Good Wheat.

Messrs. Marshall, Kennedys & Co., of the City Flour Mills, report they are receiving daily large supplies of the finest Kentucky White and Amber wheat they have seen for years. This wheat averages over sixty-two pounds to the bushel, and one large lot of Amber wheat weighed sixty-four and a half pounds to the bushel. Messrs. M., K. & Co. say this was the heaviest wheat they ever received. They think the prospect for fine Winter wheat flours at low prices is certainly flattering this season.

Oysters.

Ask your grocer for the STAR BRAND.

POLITICAL MATTERS.

Meeting of the County Executive Committee—Various Meetings in the Two Cities—Minor Notes.

County Committee Meeting.

A meeting of the Republican County Committee was held at headquarters yesterday afternoon, Mr. Charles S. Fetterman presiding, and Mr. Frank Case at the desk. There was a large attendance and most excellent feeling prevailed.

The various sub-committees reported through their chairmen, as follows: On Expenditures, Mr. Schoyer; Organization, Mr. Fulton; Vigilance, Mr. Pentecost; Registration, Mr. Diehl; Naturalization, Mr. ——; Documents, Mr. Byram; Marching and Glee Clubs, General Pearson.

The following rule reported by the Chairman of the Committee on Expenditures, Mr. Sol Schoyer, Jr., was adopted:

No officer or member of the County Executive Committee shall contract any debt or liability on account of said organization without the written order of the Chairman of the Committee on Expenditures, approved by the Chairman of the Finance Committee.

On motion of Mr. John W. Riddle, it was decided that the committee should meet every Tuesday and Friday afternoons at two o'clock, after September 1st.

Adjourned.

The Sixth Ward Organized.

A very large meeting of the Sixth ward Republicans, of this city, was held in the Ann street school house last evening. The room was crowded, and many were unable to gain admittance.

Mr. Samuel Morrow was called to the chair, and after some preliminary work, appointed the following Finance Committee to raise funds to equip the marching club:

First district—Richard Jones, John A. Sergeant and Wm. J. Flinn.

Second district—H. J. Thomas, John Richardson and David Linder.

Third district—Daniel Ringer, R. H. Lee and Frank P. Cass.

Fourth district—George Brooks, David Jones and John Wallace.

This committee will meet this afternoon at three o'clock, at the Republican headquarters, and is authorized to choose a Treasurer.

Mr. George C. Wilson, Assistant United States District Attorney, in response to numerous calls made a short but eloquent and interesting speech, which met with frequent applause. He briefly contrasted the Republican and Democratic candidates for President—Hayes, the patriot, soldier and incorruptible citizen, and Tilden, the rebel sympathizer and moneyed trickster. The claims of the Republican and Democratic parties were reviewed in glowing language and in closing the speaker urged the hearers to stand by the flag—to uphold the party that saved the nation.

A vote of thanks was tendered Mr. Wilson at the close of his speech.

Subscriptions to the fund for securing equipments were called for, and over one hundred dollars were at once subscribed.

Mr. W. R. Ford was then called upon for a speech, and that gentleman responded, entertaining his hearers for upwards of half an hour to their gratification.

Messrs. W. J. Flinn, George Linderman, Charles Everson, Henry Miller and R. H. Lee were appointed a committee to procure uniforms.

Adjourned to meet next Tuesday evening.

Fourth Ward Allegheny.

A large meeting of the Fourth ward Allegheny Republicans was held in the club room of the Minute Men, on South Canal street last evening.

This is the ward in which resides Mr. John Negraw, Independent candidate for Congress, and the congressional feeling runs high. It was therefore expected there would be a large turnout, and there was.

The meeting was called to order by Joshua Patterson, Esq., who was elected Permanent President of the club. The other officers elected were:

Vice Presidents—Jacob Painter, Sr., W. C. Anshutz, Thomas Carlin, A. J. Steel, W. J. Langkamp, Jr., Wm. Binecke, Henry Gerwig, Lewis Mattern, Charles Hetzel, E. Lagarde.

Secretary—John Fielding.

Finance Committee—P. Walters, Jr., H. H. Byram, H. Mellor, Jacob Painter, Jr., John Dean, R. M. Blair, Alex. Postly, John Dalzell, Joel Smith, Jr., John B. Jones, F. H. Eggers, Robert Kiel, Michael Graver, Louis Mattern.

A large number signed the roll for a marching club, and the following officers were elected: Captain, James Archibald; First Lieutenant, Wm. Scott; Second Lieutenant, Wm. Smith.

The following resolutions were adopted unanimously:

Resolved, That the Fourth ward Allegheny Republicans are now as ever steadfast and true to the principles of their party and loyal to its nominees.

Resolved, That in Rutherford B. Hayes and Wm. A. Wheeler we recognize men of integrity and ability, who, having been faithful in past trusts can safely be given the highest offices in the gift of the people.

Resolved, That our County and Legislative tickets merit and will receive our hearty support and influence in the campaign.

Bayne, our candidate for Congress, and Hon. Hugh McNeil, candidate for State Senate, we have men to whom we can properly and earnestly give our undivided support.

Some other business of minor importance was transacted, when it was announced that Col. Bayne was present, and he was called upon to speak. He responded by an address of about a half hour's length, which was frequently interrupted by applause. After he concluded the meeting adjourned.

Various Notes and Movements.

The Seventeenth ward Republicans organized a marching club Monday evening. Sixty names were enrolled, and the following officers were elected: Captain, John E. McElheny; First Lieutenant, Robert Paul; Second Lieutenant, Charles Robinson. The club expect to have their uniforms ready for public parade in a short time, and it is expected a great many more will join the club.

The Young Men's Hayes and Wheeler club of the South Side has been organized, with Wm. Welker as Captain, and George Huffman First Lieutenant, and Wm. Wilson Second Lieutenant. Messrs. Andrew Huffman, Wm. Barr and Robert Herron are the Committee on Finance.

A meeting of the Sewickley club was held on Monday evening, at which arrangements made for a marching club. Seventy-five names were enrolled. The election of officers will be held next Monday evening.

Owing to some misunderstanding as to what is the last day for registering, the City County Commissioners have decided that September 7th is included.

Following are the requirements for the naturalization of aliens:

First—A man who has served in the army and who has been honorably discharged, is entitled to his citizen's papers, upon proving one years' residence in the United States, and in the State where the application is made.

Second—A man who came to the United States under 18 years of age, has been in the country five years, in the State one year in the five years, and is 21 years of age. This, upon producing a citizen who will swear to the same, such a man is entitled to citizenship.

Third—A man who has declared his intention of becoming a citizen in a court of record two years before making application for citizenship, when he has been in the United States five years (one of the five in the State), and is over twenty-one years old, and producing a citizen who will swear to the same, is entitled to citizenship.

The Eighth ward Republicans met in the school house on Ann street last evening, and organized a club by the election of Wm. Little as President; J. S. Lamble, Vice President; John G. Little and Alex. Seanor, Secretaries; and Samuel Kilgore, Treasurer.

A Finance Committee was appointed as follows: First precinct, J. J. Booth; second precinct, Wm. Kerr; third precinct, Alex. Seanor; fourth precinct, Joseph Marshall.

Naturalization Committee — First precinct, Wm. Mawhinney; second precinct, Wm. Shore; third precinct, Alex. Seanor; fourth precinct, Henry Cochran.

Addresses were made by Wm. Little, Esq., Wm. J. Weir, Esq., Dr. J. Guy McCandless, and Alderman Seanor. About eighty names were received for a marching club. Another meeting will be held Friday evening, for the election of officers of the latter organization. The meeting was large, enthusiastic, and harmonious.

A glee club, composed of twelve members, under the lead of Prof. Pope, was organized in the Eighth ward last evening. It is destined to be a Pope-ular affair.

An enthusiastic meeting of the Eighth ward colored Republican Club was held last night, but we could not learn the particulars.

The Tilden and Hendricks pole on East street, Allegheny, feels that it represents a failing cause. It has to be held to its place with a rope.

The Republicans of the Eighth ward, Allegheny, elevated a handsome Hayes and Wheeler pole yesterday in front of Alderman Moul's office. A beautiful flag was presented by the ladies of that ward flags in the breeze from its summit.

The Republicans of the Sixth ward, Allegheny, will hold a meeting on Thursday evening, August 31, at the corner of Beaver avenue and Franklin street. Thomas M. Bayne and others will make addresses.

The wigwam of the Third ward, Pittsburgh, club will be open this evening for the first time.

The Seventh ward marching club will meet Thursday (to-morrow) evening, to receive the new uniforms.

Uniforms and equipments will be issued to the Fourteenth ward marching club this evening at the Oakland car station.

Among the list of marching clubs that had reported to the committee on Monday the Grand Central colored marching club was inadvertently omitted. It is commanded by Capt. John J. Hatfield, and numbers 175.

The colored Hayes and Wheeler club, at Mansfield, will get their uniforms on Saturday and turn out in the parade on Saturday evening. The Mansfield Valley Club, A. J. McQuilty, Captain, will also turn out on Saturday evening a hundred strong.

Special Notice.

All passenger trains on the Pittsburgh, Virginia & Charleston Railroad stop within 500 feet of the Camp ground. By other routes passengers will have a mile to walk.

BREVITIES.

Paragraphic Pencilings of Passing Events.

····The Ordinance Committee failed to get a quorum yesterday.

····The camp meeting at Arnold Park closes with this evening's services.

····The Forbes District school house has been renovated, repaired and repainted.

····Mr. Fred. Gwinner, the contractor for opening Fifth avenue, expects to commence work next Monday.

····Mr. Kinney Goff, uncle of Prof M. B. Goff, of the Western University, and a well known citizen, died on Monday night at his residence on Somers street.

····The work on Hiland avenue reservoir having been completed, the Water Committee will to-morrow visit the place, on invitation of contractor Walters.

····Yesterday afternoon a brother-in-law of Wm. Pace had two of his fingers cut off and a third almost severed by a buzz saw in Trimble's planing mill, on Beaver avenue, Allegheny.

····Silos Braddock, a young man from Amwell township, was arrested in Washington, Pa., on Monday, for forging Austin Paull's name to a note for $250 and offering it at Hazlett's banking office for discount.

····Information was received at the Mayor's office last evening that Mrs. Mary Reynolds is lying very ill at Leetonia, Ohio. She is supposed to have a son-in-law named Barthol'emew Reynolds living in this city.

····The coal dealers of Allegheny and Washington county, it will be seen by the advertisement of the Reform school at Morganza, are invited to propose for supplying that institution with 40,000 bushels of coal.

····A train agent of the Pennsylvania railroad got upon an Allegheny Valley train the other night for mischief, and took up the tickets before the conducter got around. His (the t. a.'s) own train went out without any ticket agent.

····The express office at Bradford was broken into on Sunday night by burglars and the safe was blown open. The door was completely demolished by the explosion. The burglars got just $2.63, and left one of their tools on the floor.

····The U. S. depository in this city will be discontinued after September 30th. Collector Steele's salary will not be affected, but Mr. Cameron, cashier, Mr. Witherow, book-keeper, and Mr. Richey, night watchman, will lose situations.

····The Allegheny Valley Railroad propose an excursion from Pittsburgh via Lake Chautauqua, Niagara Falls, Central New York, down the Hudson to New York and Philadelphia, and return to Pittsburgh by Pennsylvania Central for twenty-three dollars.

····Grand concert at Castle Shanon camp ground, by the *Tennessee Singers*, on Wednesday evening, August 30, at 7:30 o'clock. All lovers of good melody should attend. An excursion train will leave Mount Washington at 6:15, and return at the close of the services. Round trip twenty-five cents.

····A number of balloon ascensions were made yesterday afternoon from the Exposition grounds, and about five o'clock they were followed by a cut-away ascension, with Prof. Gilbert and Chas. Newmeyer, of the *Freiheit*, in the basket. After a very pleasant trip they landed easily and safely in a cemetery near Mt. Oliver, on the South Side.

····Fire Marshal Livingstone has been investigating the late fire on Allison avenue which consumed the residence of Edward Merriman, and the attending circumstances seem to indicate that it was the work of an incendiary. The house was insured in the Watertown company for $4,000, and there was an insurance on the household goods, in the same company, of $1,000. The out-buildings were insured in the Humboldt, of Allegheny, for $500.

····The repaving of Virgin alley, from Smithfield street to Cherry alley is completed. Forbes street, from Chestnut to Boyd, will be opened to travel in a day or two. Duquesne way is now open from Sixth to Third streets, and is over twenty-one feet wide. Sidewalks have been constructed on Old avenue to carry off the water, the former facilities being inadequate. One of these is at the intersection of Fifth avenue, the other at the junction with Smithfield street.

····Henry Byran, a colored man sought Chief Hartzell yesterday to tell his grievances. He resides on Neville street near Centre avenue, and owns a lot on which a lot of boys has been in the habit of playing ball, and had erected a board fence on which they played cards. Byran tore down the shanty and drove the trespassers away. Yesterday he received a threatening letter from the boys, giving him forty days to leave or he would meet with trouble. The senders will be arrested and given a taste of law.

PERSONAL.

***Prof. James L. Brooks arrived home yesterday after a six months' tour through the East and Southern States.

****Prof. M. F. Eaton, President of the Eatonton Elocutionary Society of Philadelphia, is in the city on a brief visit to his old friends. He is the guest of his brother, Prof. L. H. Eaton.

*****Col. J. B. Haws, of Louisville, Ky., has purchased six hundred tons of iron from Carnegie, Phipps & Co., to be used in the construction of bridges on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad. The Colonel is still in the city, and has not yet finished his business. He represents the bridge building firm of Vaughn & Fink.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

JOHN MELALLY had a hearing before the Mayor last evening on the charge of larceny, and was committed for trial.

An unsuccessful attempt to burglarize the residence of Mr. McCandless, No. 128 Pennsylvania avenue, on Monday night. Mr. McCandless heard the intruders and they were frightened away.

ALDERMAN IRWIN yesterday committed George and Eugene Rolshouse, boys aged respectively 14 and 16 years, to jail, in default of bail for their appearance at court to answer a charge of stealing fruit from the premises of J. R. Mellon.

LEWIS COVER works in a livery stable on Sandusky street, Allegheny, near Ohio street, and Herbert and Hetrick, also employed by the former alleges that the latter assaulted and battered him, and he invokes the law's punishment for such case made and provided. Alderman Smith will hold the scales of justice.

GEORGE LOWE got disorderly on Chestnut street, Allegheny, last night and defied the brass-buttoned preservers of peace. He struck a dramatic attitude on the back porch of his house and dared them to lay a hand upon him in any way, shape or form. Officers Long and Marshall gathered him in, and this morning he will be interviewed by Acting Mayor Neille.

ONE Brown yesterday in Allegheny called Henry Arbogast hard names, and then knocked him down with a brickbat. In his statement to Alderman Smith, Addison said that he didn't object to the brickbat part of the programme, but that he did respectfully file an objection to the epithets applied to him. Assault and battery is what Brown will be required to answer to.

HENRY SMITH, a German from Economy, was robbed of a watch and a bundle of clothing at the corner of Railroad and Sixteenth streets, Monday evening. A young man asked the time and grabbed Smith's watch when he pulled it out. He threw down his bundle to pursue the thief, and when he returned the clothes were gone also. The watch was not very valuable. Reuben Smith was arrested last evening charged with committing the offense.

Real Estate Transfers.

The following transfers of real estate have been placed on file in the Recorder's office since our last report:

John Murray to Fred. Smith, August 26, 1873: lot on Murray avenue, Lower St. Clair township, $400
Thos. Mellon to John Moore, July 26, 1875; lot on Murtland avenue, Twenty-first ward, city, $850
S. H. Fife, Sheriff, to A. R. Sloan, January 22, 1876; interest of A. G. Reddick to lot on Wayne street, Sharpsburg, ... $44
Same to same, January 22, 1876; interes of James McCullough to same, ... $44
John Vetter to Margaret Siech, March 1, 1876; lot on Noble street, Indiana township, ... $475
S. A. Wilt to Mary Akerman, July 18, 1876; 31 acres and 15 perches in Crescent township, ... $10,500
Jas. Sarber to John A. Baumgarter, August 23, 1876; half acre in McCandless township, ... $150
Joseph Scott to James S. Gulf, April 8, 1876, 133 acres and 42 perches in Elizabeth township, $8,858
George Noll to J. & C. Selg, August 23, 1876; lot on Farragut street, Mifflin township, ... $200
The Bismarck Building and Loan Association to Lena Grau, June 7, 18 6; lot on Spring Hill, Seventh ward, Allegheny $1,200
Jacob Kuhl to A. B. Weidler, May 12, 1876; lot on Hatfield street, Seventeenth ward, city $1,240

Regimental Reunion.

The annual reunion of the regimental association of the 140th Pa. Vols. will be held in the Court House in Mercer on Tuesday, October 3d, at 1½ o'clock P. M. Comrades of the 139th Pa. Vols. and all other soldiers of Mercer county and vicinity are cordially invited to join with us on the occasion. Banquet and dance in the evening. Trains leave Pittsburgh at 7 A. M.

J. L. MILLIGAN, Secretary.

Great Reductions in Clothing.

In order to reduce stock of summer clothing and make room for fall and winter goods, Messrs. Eisner & Phillips have marked down their immense assortment of elegant ready-made clothing to hard pan prices. The stock is not old, soiled, or unseasonable, but good, fresh and fashionable, and suitable for wear in the fall months. Parties supplied with suits to measure at very reasonable figures. Messrs. Eisner & Phillips always keep their stock to the full, and make it a matter of strict business to discard anything in the nature of imitation or shoddy. So that purchases made at their house always insure satisfaction. Go and buy.

Trains on the Pittsburgh, Virginia & Charleston Railroad direct to the Camp leave the Depot, corner Fourth avenue and Try street, Pittsburgh, daily (except Sunday), at 8:30 and 11:15 A. M. and 3:57 and 5:52 P. M. Returning to Pittsburgh, leave Camp at 7:10 and 8:45 A. M. and 1:40 and 4:45 P. M.

Fine Note Papers and Envelopes.

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GEORGE W. BACKOFEN,

No 161 Smithfield street, above Sixth avenue.

—"Yes," he said, dreamily, "we are always striving for a subjective goal. Unconsciously, it may be, but still we strive. We lean over the verge of the infinite, longing to grasp its mysteries, and lost in the profundity of its immensity." "Yes," she replied, thoughtfully, "but, John, would you mind my putting a brown patch on those old duck pants of yours?"

BASE BALL.

A Spirited Game at Union Park Yesterday—The Allegheny Club Experience the Fickleness of Fortune.

Misfortune seems to tread upon the heels of the Allegheny base ball club. At Union Park yesterday afternoon it played an almost faultless game until the ninth inning, when sufficient errors were made to give the Louisville club the victory, which, at the opening of the inning, it could hardly have looked for. And yesterday's contest was, it is said, but a repetition in this respect of the two games played last week at Indianapolis and the draw game at Columbus. The match commenced with the Louisville club at the bat. It made its first run in the second inning. In the fourth Cummings, by a masterly steal from second to third, aided by an overthrow of the pitcher to the latter, crossed the home plate and tied the score. The Allegheny made two more runs in the sixth and one in the seventh inning, the Louisville failing to score again until the eighth. When the ninth inning began the score stood four to two in favor of the Alleghenys, and it was universally conceded that the home nine had won the game. It subsequently proved, however, that there is such a thing as counting chickens before they are hatched. Devlin went to the bat, but was soon thrown out at first, thereby lessening by one the chances for additional runs. But this good beginning the Alleghenys did not well follow up. Hague knocked a high ball to center-field, which Hamm should have caught, but he didn't. It dropped right into his hands, but he made a square muff, missing the ball first. Instead of retrieving this error Nelson followed by making one equally as bad. Clinton sent him a grounder, but his poor throw to Quest made only failed to accomplish anything, but destroyed the excellent chance there was for a double play. It was all Quest could do to stop the ball with his left arm extended at full length. Snyder made a base hit, and then Fulmer, by a fair foul strike, brought two men home and reached second himself. Hastings went out on a fly, and Ryan's base hit enabled two more men to score. Allison's out retired the side. A whitewash for the Alleghenys ended the game, with a score of six to four in favor of the visitors. Of the six errors made by the home club the two in the ninth lost the game. On fair foul strikes Fulmer made three two-base hits and one single, a total of seven, which is nearly half the total bases made by the club. The run scored to his credit in the eighth inning he is not in justice entitled to, for the reason that he should have been decided out on a foul. The umpire did not hear it and called a strike. His attention was called to it, but the Louisville, while acknowledging the foul, declined to let the decision be reversed. Clinton pitched and Hastings caught for the Louisville until the eighth inning, when their places were taken by Devlin and Snyder, the regular players in those positions. The score of the game is as follows:

ALLEGHENY.	O.	R.	B.	LOUISVILLE.	O.	R.	B.
Quest, 2b.....	4	0	1	0	Gerhardt, 2 b.	5	0	1	1
Nelson, c.....	4	0	2	0	Devlin, p.....	2	0	1	1
McKelvey, p..	5	1	0	1	Hague, 3b.....	4	0	1	1
Kocap, 1 f.....	4	0	0	0	Clinton, c. f..	3	1	1	0
Cummings, c. f	4	1	1	0	Snyder, c.....	4	0	1	1
Williamson, 3b	3	0	1	1	Fulmer, s. s..	1	3	0	4
Atkinson, 1 b	3	0	0	0	Hastings, c. f.	5	0	4	0
Lare, s. s.....	3	0	0	0	Ryan, 1 f.....	4	0	2	0
Hamm, c. f....	3	0	2	1	Allison, 1 b...	3	0	0	2
Total.....	37	4	6	3	Total.....	37	4	11	11

BY INNINGS.

Innings.....	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Alleghenys.....	0	0	0	1	0	2	1	0	0—4
Louisville.....	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	1—6

Alleghenys—Fly catches 12; struck out 1. Louisville—Passed balls 3; fly catches 5; struck out 2. Bases on called balls—Louisville 1. Two base hits—Fulmer 1, Ryan 1, Hamm 1 and Williamson 1. Total bases—Alleghenys 10, Louisvilles 15. Time of game, two hours and a half.

The Alleghenys and Cincinnatis play this afternoon. The game will commence at half-past three o'clock instead of four.

At Wheeling yesterday the Cincinnatis were beaten by the Standards by the following score:

Standards.....	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	—11
Cincinnatis...	0	5	0	2	0	2	0	0	—7

The Standards made 15 base hits and the Reds 14. Errors—Standards 5, Reds 6.

Toronto, Ontario—St. Louis Browns 8, Maple Leaf 9. Erie—Brown 18, St. Louis 15. Harrisburg—Actives 9, Harrisburgs 16. The Louisvilles play at New Castle this afternoon.

THE COURT RECORD.

A Complete Record of the Proceedings in the Courts Yesterday.

U. S. District Court.

(*Before Judge Ketcham.*)

Burchfield & Rogers, bankrupts, city. Order made for the sale of certain real estate.

E. Howell, bankrupt, Luzerne county. Register's report presented and confirmed *nisi*.

Erie Rolling Mill Company, bankrupts, Erie. Assignee's report of sale of certain accounts, confirmed *nisi*.

J. L. Lytle & Co., debtors, city. Argument rule for an injunction against Shoenberger & Co., and decision reserved.

Frazer Bros., bankrupts, Allegheny. Leave granted to Michael Graver to foreclose his mortgage in the State Courts.

Court Brevities.

PROCEEDINGS in ejectment were instituted in Common Pleas No. 2, yesterday by Mary White against James Dawson and Ralph White to recover possession of sixty acres of land in Fawn township. A summons was issued.

THE Recorder's office presented a more lively appearance yesterday than at any time since the commencement of the "heated term." Most of the lawyers, it is evident, have had their vacation, and returned to business again.

THE petition for a writ of *habeas corpus* on the Superintendent of the workhouse, and a writ of *certiorari* on the Mayor, in the case of Annie Sullivan, who was committed by his His Honor on a charge of vagrancy over two months ago, came up for hearing in Common Pleas No. 2. The writs were granted and made returnable Saturday, the 2d of next month.

A WRIT of *habeas corpus* was issued by the Supreme Court of Westmoreland county to Alden Wright, of the Penitentiary, commanding him to produce the bodies of W. C. Topper and O. P. Sackett, who are confined in that institution under sentence by the U. S. Court. The men named are under indictment in Westmoreland county, and under direction of the U. S. District Attorney the warden declined to deliver up the prisoners, but proceeded to Greensburg to make return to the writ.

REBELLIONI MELANARDO, who was arrested yesterday morning with counterfeit coin in his possession, and A. Sassara, an Italian fruit dealer in the Diamond, who was subsequently arrested on information obtained from the first named individual, had a hearing before Commissioner Gamble yesterday, on a charge of passing counterfeit money. In default of bail in the sum of $1,000 each for their appearance at the next term of the United States District Court, they were committed to jail.

EDUCATIONAL.

Eighth Annual Session of the Pittsburgh Teachers' Institute.

The teachers of the public schools, members of the Pittsburgh Teachers' Institute, met yesterday morning at 10 o'clock in the hall of the Morse school building, to commence the Eighth Annual Session of the Institute.

The Institute was called to order by Superintendent George J. Luckey, and opened with prayer by Prof. Jones. Messrs. W. H. Slack, Rinehart and Horner then led in the singing of a "Welcome," which was well rendered.

On motion of Prof. George P. Fulton, A. Burtt, A. M., was unanimously elected Vice President during the annual session. Mr. Burtt took the chair and announced the first lecture of the evening:

By George J. Luckey, on the "Lessons of the Centennial."

A general discussion was then had on the merits of Mr. Luckey's paper, which was participated in by Messrs. Burtt, Jones, Eaton, Harrison and Cochran.

At the conclusion of the discussion the Institute adjourned for refreshments, which were served in the lower hall of the building, and at which all gave evidence of their appreciation of the feast, and most of them demonstrated beyond a doubt by their appetites that they had been spending their vacation in the country.

The afternoon session was taken up with an address on Education, by G. Walter Dale. In the evening J. M. Logan, Esq., informed the Institute on Manuscript Work, and Franklin Taylor, L. L. D., delivered an able address on Instruction."

Gentlemen

who desire to obtain well cut, handsomely finished garments for Fall wear should examine the fine stock of woolen goods now being opened at No. 1 Fifth avenue by Walter Anderson, the well known Merchant Tailor. Prices will be found reasonable, and the cutting being done by expert, satisfaction is guaranteed in every respect.

Treat promptly Cramps, Diarrhœa, Cholera Morbus, and all bowel affections with DR. SCHERER'S DIARRHŒA COLDIAL, and you will obtain speedy relief and promote a certain cure. 25 and 50 cents per bottle. Sold by all druggists, and at Dr. Scherer's office, No. 174 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh.

Excursion Trains on the Pittsburgh, Virginia & Charleston Railroad leave their depot, corner of Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh, daily (except Sunday) at 8:30 and 11:15 A. M. and 3:57 and 5:52 P. M. Returning to Pittsburgh leave camp at 7:10 and 8:45 A. M. and 1:40 and 4:45 P. M.

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WAGNER'S GREAT THEATRE.

How the Famous Composer Arranged for the Production of His Musical Drama.

J. R. G. Hazzard, the musical critic for the New York *Tribune*, writing from Bayreuth, thus sketches Wagner's Theatre:

"It was a great achievement for one man to force a new theory of art upon a reluctant world, and not only that, but to persuade the world to build him a costly theatre for its exhibition. Some of the peculiarities of the Wagner theatre are already well understood in the United States. The scenic effects, however, cannot be adequately described without a much more eloquent pen than mine. There is nothing comparable to them even in our best theatres. The flat picture let down at the back and made to duty as a house, or a field, or a river, as the case may be, is unknown here. Every scene is *built up* with the most minute attention to details. There are no wings, but the realistic construction of the scene is continued along the sides or down to the front. There are no flapping borders overhead, but tree, sky, or roof goes up as high as the eye can reach. The stage is not lighted in the usual way from the wings, borders and foot-lights, but by some contrivance which I do not understand a light seems to be diffused over the whole scene. Sometimes it comes from the back. Moreover, the light is continually changing. Night and day, sunshine and storm, follow each other by nice gradations, and even when all the action takes place by day there are shifting lights and shadows as there are in nature. The cloud effects are beautiful and Wagner employs them freely. Transparent vapors float over the scenes with incessant motion, or hover around the rocky steeps. For this purpose very thin painted gauzes are used. For heavier exhalations an illusion is produced by clouds of steam. A scene is never raised or lowered in sight of the audience; when a change becomes necessary during the progress of an act, clouds settle gradually over the picture, dropping gently from above, while steam rises from a crevice in the stage; and when the atmosphere clears the change has been made. It is by means of steam, reddened by reflected light, and shot here and there with small flames, that the effects of fire are produced, of which I shall have to speak hereafter. All the allusions are heightened by the utter darkness of the auditorium, and the great distance between the front row of seats and the curtain. The scene painting is magnificent. Every picture shows the sentiment and hand of an artist in idea and treatment. There is none of the false brilliancy and glaring color of the conventional stage decoration, the painting is not theatrical at all, but it is truthful. The costumes, upon which Wagner has spent great pains and enormous sums of money, are not only brilliant, but they are poetical. Finally, the actors, though differing in degrees of merit, are all imbued with the spirit of the drama and the music. Not one of them thinks of such a thing as singing to the audience, or coming down to the front. Here is indeed a remarkable gathering of distinguished artists, and none of us are likely to see such an assemblage again. The orchestra is a band of virtuosi, and under Richter's admirable direction interprets the score with the utmost delicacy, sentiment, and breadth